

# "ANOTHER DAY'S WORK DONE."

**T**HIS beautiful oleograph Premium Picture, size 21x28 inches, in 15 colors, is from the original plate, painted for the publishers of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER by A. H. Hyder, one of the best figure painters of Canada.

The picture represents two farmers returning with their teams from work at the close of day, two of the horses drinking from a stream which they have to cross on their way home.

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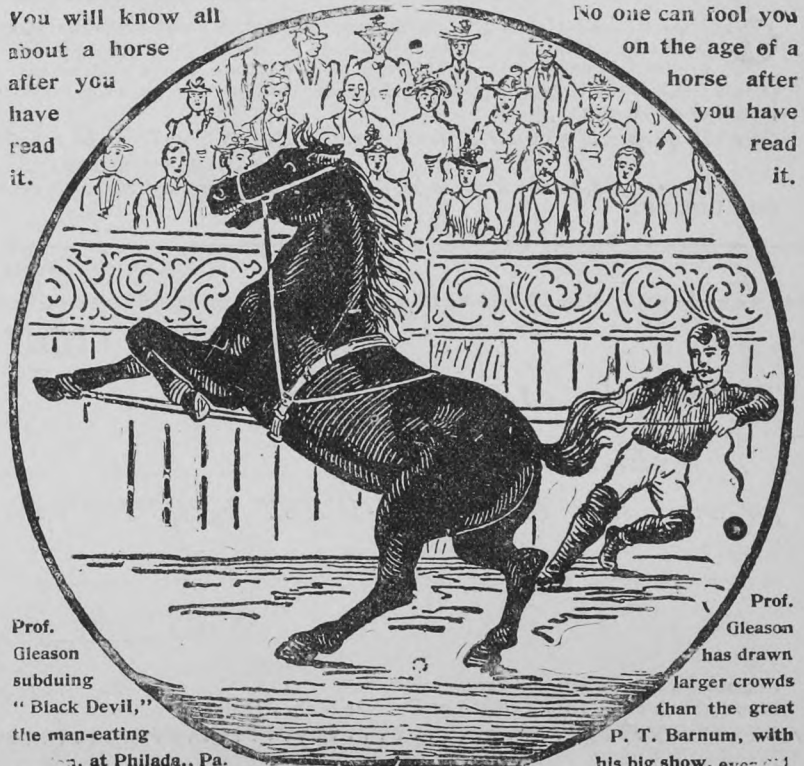
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## THE HORSE.

### The Sea Horses.

I saw them plunging thro' the foam,  
I saw them pacing up the shore :  
A thousand horses, row on row ;  
And then a thousand more.

In fear they leapt upon the land ;  
In fear they fled before the wind ;  
Prancing and plunging, on they raced—  
The huntsman raced behind.

When the old huntsman goes to sleep  
The horses live beneath the waves :  
They live at peace and rest in peace,  
Deep in their sea-green caves.

But when they hear the huntsman's shout,  
Urging his hounds across the sea,  
Out from their cave in frenzied fear  
The great white horses flee.

To-day they plunged right thro' the foam,  
To-day they pranced right up the shore,  
A thousand horses, row on row ;  
And then a thousand more.

—Hamish Henry.

## Hygiene in the Stable.

### 1. DRAINAGE.

The evils which result from lack of drainage in stables are sufficiently great to attract the attention of a very indifferent observer, yet the majority of farm stables are built without the slightest provision for this object. All the liquid manure which is not absorbed by the bedding soaks into the soil beneath the building, and, sooner or later, becomes a source of danger to the health of the animals above. The absorbent and deodorizing properties of earth are very great, and large quantities of offensive liquids may be poured into the soil before it becomes saturated. When the soil is exposed to the sun and becomes dried at intervals, it preserves its antiseptic and deodorizing properties for a long period, but where it is continually wet and shaded from the sun, as beneath the floor of a stable, the soil soon loses its deodorizing properties.

Putriferous changes then take place in the organic liquids with which it is saturated, bacterial life is active, germs of various kinds find there a suitable breeding place, and the effluvia of this festering mass rises through the air of the stable. The most noticeable odor about such a stable is that of ammonia, and after being shut up closely all night the first whiff of it in the morning makes one recoil from entering such a place until the door has been open some little time. Ammonia is one of the products of the decomposition of urine, and is always present in small quantities in the air of ordinary stables, but where the odor is distinctly unpleasant it is a warning that urine in large quantities is stagnating and putrifying in or under the stable. The presence of this gas in a stable has a distinctly injurious effect on horses, weakening the respiratory organs, impairing the sight and interfering

with the purification of the blood in the lungs. Its influence is slow and insidious; perhaps not actually producing disease of itself, but so gradually undermining the health of the animal that it falls an easy prey to lung fever (pneumonia), bronchitis, strangles, or any disease it may come in contact with. And ammonia is only one of the results of defective drainage. There are also the myriads of bacteria to be reckoned with, some of which may be the specific germs of disease, ready when a suitable opportunity occurs to produce cases of septicaemia, blood poisoning, or other germ caused disease.

Enough has been said to show the great importance of stable drainage, and it remains to discuss the best methods of providing it. The coldness of our winters makes it a difficult question to find a way to drain a stable without having the drains blocked by frost in the winter, but if this cannot always be attained, it is at least easy to provide drainage for the spring and summer months, when it is more necessary than at other seasons. The first requisite is an outlet which gives a sufficient fall to ensure a rapid flow of the drainage. On the level prairie this is often difficult to obtain, and may necessitate the construction of a cesspit, though for many reasons this is to be avoided if possible. The simplest form of drain is constructed by digging a trench from the stable to the outlet, taking care to provide a regular incline all the way. Then fill in the bottom of the trench with loose stone, or large sized gravel about a foot deep; above this place a single rough board and fill in the earth again. The layer of gravel will afford a porous passage for the liquid drainage and will remain in good working order for a long time. Or a box drain of boards may be constructed and laid in the bottom of the trench, but this has the drawback of soon rotting away. A drain made of tiles is, of course, the best, but the expense and difficulty of obtaining tiles in this province places it in the reach of comparatively few, while the former methods can be followed by any one. Beneath the stable the drain should have branches to take in the liquid manure from all parts of the stable. These branches may be part of the floor itself, or specially constructed beneath the floor. Even in the roughest kind of buildings where the animals stand on the bare earth, drainage may be provided at the rear of the stalls by means of the gravel-filled trench or wooden box drains.

### Feeding Young Horses.

It may be safely asserted that the prerequisites of successful horse production are "blood," perfect nutrition, proper shelter, pure air, and ample exercise; and that the failure to produce first-class horses upon the part of many breeders has been due to the lack of one or more of these requirements. As the weakest link is the measure of the strength of a chain, so it may be said that the deficiency of one requisite in horse production largely destroys the effect of the others present, says A. S. Alexander, V.S., in *The Breeder's Gazette*.

To put a mare of proper form with a stallion of the same type is not always a certain method of creating an adult product equal in quality, type and utility to

either parent. The blood is there, but an improper environment may lead to the degeneration of the product until at adolescence it is a "scrub" in fact if not in blood. We see on all sides horses that have sprung from good parentage and yet show no material improvement over old types, and in a majority of cases indeed are worse than scrubs by reason of their nondescript conformation. Such horses do not properly disprove the claims of those who furnish pure-bred stock to the farmer, but merely demonstrate that the product of such animals must have intelligent care and feeding to bring out the latent good qualities they possess. During the suckling period the foal grows rapidly and in keeping with its blood, because Nature supplies dam and offspring alike with the best possible rations and ample exercise contributes its part to healthy progress. But when weaning time comes and the foal has to "hustle" for itself a change for the worse is occasioned and some of the colt's flesh is lost. The colt's stomach is small and unfitted for the work of deriving sustenance from coarse, bulky, unnutritious food; hence he becomes "pot-bellied" and ill-shapen. If we bear in mind that the young, growing animal requires frequent small feeds of highly nutritious nitrogenous food from which to build up bone, muscle, sinew, vim and vigor, or "stamina," we must grant that such requirements cannot be expected from rusty straw, dusty hay, or musty fodder. Yet these are the foods upon which the growth of many fairly well-bred colts depend! Corn in the ear is often given as an adjunct to the other rations, but this merely adds to an already superabundant mass of carbohydrates, provided the foal's milk-teeth can grind it. Meanwhile the system of the colt cries out for nitrogenous matters, and it needs no chemist to mathematically balance a ration for its consumption.

Practice has proved that crushed oats, bran, and oil meal supply the required nitrogen, and these foods should largely constitute the ration of the growing colt after weaning time. Cornmeal may be added in small quantities during cold weather as it furnishes heat required and so economizes nitrogenous matters, but such food should be abandoned as soon as warm spring weather arrives. Sweet oat straw is far superior to bulky, ill-saved fodder and coarse, "woody" hay as a food for young animals, but cannot compare with well-made, young-cut hay of the upland prairie class. Roots, if they can be had, such as carrots, are also admirable as a food furnished in small quantities and free from frost, and along with the suitable foods mentioned there should be an abundant supply of pure fresh water. Proper shelter is necessary and colts should have free access to clean, well-bedded, perfectly-ventilated buildings. The more out-of-door life they have the better. Exercise sends the blood coursing through the veins and duly develops the lungs and other vital organs and by this circulation effete matters are thrown off and the food nutrients carried upon their mission of growth-production. Lack of exercise and oxygen counteracts the good effects of nutritious feeding and develops size at the expense of stamina and vitality, so that while I advocate generous feeding of the growing animals I disparage all hot-house methods of forcing which fatten the victim, give him a slick coat and

phlegmatic temperament, but weaken the constitution and hurt the name and fame of improved live stock.

### Manure Carriers and Tracks.

Chas. Thorp, Burnett, Wis., gives in the Wisconsin Farmer's Institute Report, his plan of simplifying the hardest part of the work of keeping cattle stables clean in the winter. The device consists of a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch iron rod of the desired length, the manure box, and a post set in the yard. The rod has a thread cut on each end, and is drawn tight with a large nut or burr. One end of the rod passes through the post in the yard, the other through the sill on the opposite side of the barn. A small notch cut in the sill over the door will allow the door to shut, and the weight of

feed, intending to give it to them later on. Give it to them now so that they may have the vigor to stand the rough weather when it comes on. It is too late to try to make up by extra feed for rough weather when it arrives. Give the extra feed and shelter in time. This applies to other stock as well as to horses.

That famous mother of trotters, Miss Russell, died at Woodburn a few weeks ago at the ripe age of 33. She was the most wonderful brood mare in the history of the American trotting horse. Her greatest fame arose from producing Maud S., 2:08 $\frac{3}{4}$ , the fastest trotter of the period; but she also was the dam of such well-known trotters as Nutwood, 2:18 $\frac{3}{4}$  (sire of 143 in the 2:30 list); Cora Belmont, 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Rustique, 2:21; Russia, 2:28; Lord Russell (sire of 24 in the 2:30 list); Mambrino Russell (sire of 15); Nutbourne; Pistachio;



Manure Carriers and Tracks.

the box will cause the rod to sag enough to let the carrier pass in and out. The cut shows one box right side up and held so by a spring at the end. The box is run into the stable, loaded a little heavier on one side than the other, then pushed out, when it can be dumped on a low wagon or sled by pulling the spring out of the slot, as shown by the other box in the illustration. This is a very handy device where a farmer has not room to drive a team through the stable.

H. L. McDiarmid, Medora, Man., writes under date of Aug. 25, 1898:—"The first copy of your valuable paper came to hand a few days ago. I am sorry to say it is the first copy, as I know I have missed a great deal in not being a subscriber to The Farmer in the past. I don't think a farmer should be without it."

The supply of really good first-class horses is far from meeting the demand. There is not the slightest danger that there will ever be an over-supply of them. So there is plenty of opportunity and assurance that good prices await the man who can use his judgment and knowledge in producing this kind of horses. It always pays to breed the best.

A good way of giving medicine to a sick horse is to mix it with a bran mash. The effect of the feed in making the bowels more susceptible to the action of medicine renders it more effective so that less is needed and danger of spasmodic or painful action of the bowels is averted. When the horse improves and begins to need strengthening food substitute oatmeal for the bran, the former being more nutritious.

If you wish your young horses to develop the best that lies in them, don't leave them to shift for themselves on the grass too long this fall. Don't save the

besides several producing mares. All of these inherited more or less of the marvelous quality of the dam, and without doubt she will take her place in the history of the breed as the queen of standard bred trotters.

### CATTLE.

#### The Deterioration of Our Range Cattle.

The cry from Texas and other states to the south is that more pure bred bulls are wanted on the range. This is equally true of our own western country. At the Pure-Bred Cattle Breeders' meeting last winter, J. R. Craig, Meadow Creek, Alta., gave some very interesting facts about the breeding of cattle on the range which throws considerable light on the reason why we hear so much about the deterioration of the range cattle. He says:

"When the Montana herds were first placed on the range they were of a very high quality. This opinion was freely expressed by visitors from England to the ranches who were well qualified to judge. They expected with such a foundation and proper attention to breeding, the heaves would rank first-class in any market. With some exceptions, the breeding has not been managed in a manner calculated to produce the best results. In relating the method of breeding I shall confine what I have to say to Willow Creek district, as the facts as stated are the result of somewhat definite knowledge. The range country is divided into districts for the purpose of a round-up. Alberta is divided into High River, Willow Creek, Macleod, Pincher Creek and Lethbridge districts, each having natural boundaries. Willow Creek district is well within the

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entre, and has approximately 17,000 cattle of all ages. The breeding cows of this number will be about 6,000, allowing one bull to every 15 cows. Some Alberta ranchers advocate one to 15, but Montana ranchers claim one bull to 12 cows necessary to procure the fullest increase, but this will require 400 bulls in the proportion of one to 15 on the range. The whole herd of 17,000 cattle will brand 4,250 calves; as the sex is about equally divided there will be 2,125 heifer calves, which will require, according to the proportion one to 15, 141 bull calves to be added yearly to the range. If there is no change in the number of calves the following years, the young bulls required will be 141, increasing or decreasing each year in proportion as the brand increases or decreases. These bulls have been supplied from the calves of cows on the range from the commencement of ranching. The most forward and promising calves, of course, would be selected. I say this with a qualification for there were four shipments of pure bred bulls from Ontario during the past twelve years for this district, viz.: 1890, 48; 1892, 46; 1894, 27; 1896, 30; total, 151 Shorthorn bulls. If the cattle were of high grade quality to begin with, and many of the bulls accompany the herds were pure bred, the deterioration was not very marked the first few years, but the method pursued for so many years has, as might be expected, resulted in producing a degenerate class of cattle. How wide the deterioration extends over other districts I cannot say from personal knowledge."

No wonder the cattle men at Montreal, at the old country point; and at other points along the line are continually speaking about the poorer quality of our range cattle. Men who know the class of cattle that come from all parts of the west say that they are not as good as they were ten years ago and not worth by \$5 a head as much money. The action of the Northwest Government in assisting the introduction of pure bred stock has not come one bit too soon. But it is all too small, only some 200 head will be the extent to which the government grant can be expected to help, while the country needs hundreds more. At the same rate of computation made by Mr. Craig, it will require annually 1,333 young bulls to supply Alberta alone. What about the other territories? Thus there is great need for a large supply of good bulls. Unless our range breeders bestir themselves and strive harder to raise cattle of greater quality, Canadian cattle will be run out of the old country market by the breeders in Argentina, who are sparing no pains or money to get the very best sires they can procure.

### The Combination Cow.

That a specially bred cow is likely to be most suited for special dairy work, no one that has given the question careful attention would care to dispute. That such a cow is getting a firmer foothold now than she had years ago is open to serious question. A Shorthorn calf of pure breeding is worth to-day in Manitoba twice as much as a purely bred dairy calf of the same age, and if the price is a fair criterion of value, from the purchaser's standpoint, the day of special purpose cattle is yet a good way off in this country. The call for pure Shorthorn males is getting more pronounced than ever, and along with that call comes the question, "Is he of milking strain?" One reason for this is that grade Shorthorn calves from any decent cow are found free growers and good doers. Such calves are always in request; the dealers cannot get too many of them. But, except as veals, the male calves, from common cows by a dairy bull, are not wanted, and the every-day judgment of the

every-day farmer is pretty well supported by those who give more close attention to the question of grade breeding. The Shorthorn grade leads everywhere as a beef steer. Amos Cruickshanks made it the business of his life as a breeder to produce a farmer's Shorthorn on which choice beef could be laid at the lowest possible cost, and was quite indifferent to milking qualities if he could only get the form he was after. But the old milking ancestry still keeps asserting itself and females will come strong in the tendency to make milk rather than beef out of the rations fed them. We breed with less careful methods than the English, and therefore do not always find the milking tendency so strong as they do. The dairy cows of England are mostly of Shorthorn extraction, and even when it comes to a tug of war between them and the strictly dairy breeds they manage to pretty well hold their own. The London dairy show has had abundant examples of the power of the Shorthorn to hold its own, and frequently beat the picked cows from aristocratic owners of Jerseys and Guernseys. If we throw in the value of the Shorthorn grade calf, we find that the western farmer who produces from his home bred western cow a healthy calf by a good beef bull, is on the correct trail, and should be in no haste to leave it. Very few of us are of the stuff from which famous breeders can be manufactured, but the homeliest of us all can breed a good paying grade.

What has been said about the influence of Shorthorns applies in a large measure to other beef breeds. Still, we must admit that they have not gained the name for milk-giving powers that the Shorthorns have done.

### Character Study.

Most successful salesmen are good students at reading the character of their customers as expressed in their faces, thus getting an insight into their disposition and knowing better how to deal with them successfully. Most people like to study faces and to make an estimate of the character there revealed. It should be a most important study to farmers and breeders, for in the selection and mating of the live stock on the farm there is afforded a most interesting and at the same time a most profitable opportunity to study character in animal life. Many breeders lay great stress on the head of the sire they want at the head of their herd. He must possess character, and there is no doubt that character is most clearly revealed in the countenance. The prepotent stock-getter must possess distinct individuality, and this will be shown in the countenance. A weak, meaningless, or negative face is not the face of an impressive sire, no matter how model an animal he may be otherwise. Strength and masculinity usually shows itself in every line of a prepotent stock-getter's head and face. The short face, full, bright eye and wide forehead of the beef bull are all right in their place, but they must be stamped with a certain individuality that unerringly characterizes the impressive sire, otherwise they only indicate a good feeder and not a sire that can be counted upon to impress upon his offspring his own good qualities. It is perhaps better to use a sire showing marked individuality, even though he be a little less perfect in form than another, which, while possessing a perfect form, shows plainly in his face that he cannot transmit uniformly and surely his good qualities.

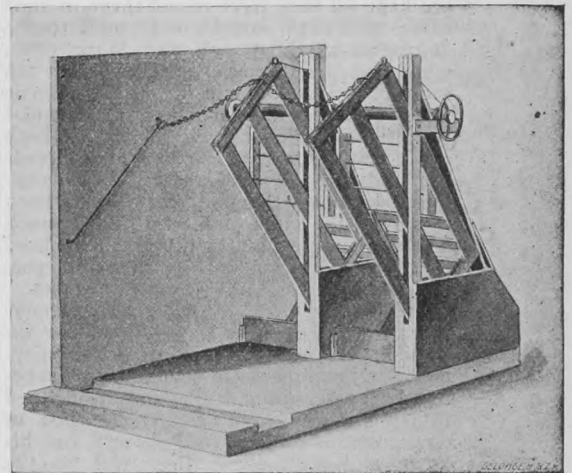
A word of caution is in place right here, however, for the greater the prepotency of an inferior sire the greater is his power for doing evil if he be really inferior in form.

The head is studied, then, not that we may improve it for beef purposes or any other purpose, but, as it were, as the window through which we look at and judge of the ability of the animal to do what we want of him. Study, then, the heads of your stock, for you will find an index of their character, constitution and feeding ability all written there.

### Thorp's Cow Stall.

The illustration on this page shows the stall devised by Chas. Thorp, Burnett, Wis., for keeping his dairy cattle clean. It is not patented, and any farmer handy with tools can make it with little trouble. The slotted posts are made of 2x4's by nailing the ends together with a short piece of 2x4 between, and should be at least 7½ feet long, or long enough to reach from the floor to the joist above. The partitions are made of common boards, and are 5 ft. 8 in. long, 30 in. high, and project nine inches over the drop. The floor space from post to drop is 4 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft., according to the length of the cow.

"The manger is made by nailing on four cleats, two on each side, and dropping in a piece of 2x10 inch plank next to the



Thorp's Cow Stall.

cow's feet, and as the other side of the manger should be higher, we use three pieces of 10-inch boards cleated together and dropped in between cleats the same as the other. This makes a manger that is easily washed out, as both parts can be lifted out in a moment. The partitions are raised by means of the long windlass or roller above the cows' heads. We have eight in a row, and could easily raise as many more. We use sash cord to raise ours, and run it over sash cord pulleys. We first bore a hole through the slanting 2x6 and nail the pulley over the hole, so that the cord will not wear out. We have snaps on the end of the cord, so that we can unsnap them and leave the cow in, if necessary, or if we wish to turn out one cow, we unhook the chain behind the cow and back her out, otherwise they are all let out at once.

"The partitions being made of inch stuff, and the slot in the post being two inches wide, gives plenty of room for the partitions to slide without breaking anything. When milking, we unhook the chain behind, and have plenty of room.

"The illustration represents two stalls next to the side of the barn, and the iron rod on the side of the barn shows how the chain will pass up and down and not have to be unhooked. The distance from the bottom of the slotted post to the bottom of the slanting 2x6 is 4½ feet and the

side of the manger is 2½ feet high. The partitions are from 12 to 14 inches from the floor, and there is a bolt through the lower front corner to keep them in place."

### A Kansas Experiment.

The Kansas Agricultural College has started an experiment as to the practical value of the grade cow, or, as Prof. Shaw now calls her, "the combination cow." They have collected a herd of farmers' cows, good fair milkers with a likelihood of laying on flesh, if wanted, and will give them more generous treatment than is usual on most farms, with a view to find out just how much profit they can make if handled in that way. That is the class of stock generally kept by the farmers of the State, the calves being meant for keeping as beef steers. This is a most sensible departure, as the stock to be worked on constitutes a large proportion of the cattle of not only that but several others of the middle Western States, as well as of our own country. It is to be presumed that the test will be extended so as to include the difference in calves from such cows after being bred to both beefing and dairy types of Shorthorns.

The North of England depends largely on raising just such a style of cattle, which are kept till they have raised three or four calves and then sold fresh in milk to the dairymen of Edinburgh and Manchester, who feed them liberally for eight or ten months, during which they give a large mess of milk, and are then in splendid condition to kill for beef. They are high grade or unpedigreed Shorthorns in breeding, and of good-sized frames. The dairymen of Chicago have in recent years been following the same plan, and find it much more profitable than to use the dairy bred types, which, at the end of their milk period, go at a very low price as cannery.

The same is true of the dairies supplying large centres in Canada, as, for instance, Toronto and Montreal. The dairymen surrounding these centres want large-framed cows, good milkers, but inclined to lay on beef. These are the class of cows the average farmer wants on his farm, and we believe they will be the most profitable. The results of this experiment will be awaited with interest.

### Some British Shorthorn Sales.

The latest British farm papers give reports of several very interesting sales of pure bred stock. The first and most noteworthy in every way is the joint sale by Duthie, of Collynie, and Marr, of Upper-mill, of their bull calves, at which the most noted breeders in Britain were present. At such sales the auctioneer makes no talk, but goes at once to business. The sale started with Duthie's lot, and the first one, Pride of the Ring, a roan, went up to \$1,312. The average for 24 was \$402. Marr's lot were more uneven in the buyer's appreciation, the highest making \$1,732, the highest individual price ever made for a calf in Britain. This and another calf are by Wanderer, one of the few bulls now left of A. Cruickshanks' own breeding. Mr. Marr's average for 19 was \$381. Two calves by Wanderer averaged \$1,273. Five by Pride of the Morning averaged \$1,300. Duthie's highest previous average was \$397 in 1895, and Marr's, \$226 in 1896. These two breeders have acquired a world wide fame for the success of their stock, both as show and breeding cattle and command prices to correspond.

Sales in Aberdeenshire are arranged for successive days, and the next day's sale comprised 58 of all ages from Gordon Castle, which averaged \$107, and at the

same time 57 from Broadlands averaged \$112.

The third day five lots from other well-known Aberdeenshire breeders made an average of \$180 for 81 head, the highest being a bull at \$945 and a heifer at \$577.

In England the same week two herds sold at an average of \$160 and \$96.

None of the above stock was bought by exporters, and the prices paid show the high place held by Shorthorns among British breeders.

W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., writes: "The Nor'-West Farmer is a credit to the grand country where it has cast its lot."

The more grain you can get calves, colts, lambs or pigs to eat for a month before weaning time, the less will they feel the change when it is made.

Of 200 registered Shorthorns imported by Buenos Ayres from England since last May, 35 per cent. have been found tuberculous when tested after landing. All these cattle are understood to be tested before being shipped, and this failure through negligence or something worse is likely to damage considerably the trade in pure bred stock.

Dan Mills, of Carman, is reported to be supplying farmers with cattle for winter feeding and offering six cents a pound for all the live weight they can put on them. We do not think that Mr. Mills will get many farmers to take up his offer. Fed as they should be to make profitable gains, we doubt very much if the steers will show a profit for the feeder in the spring at 6 cents a pound.

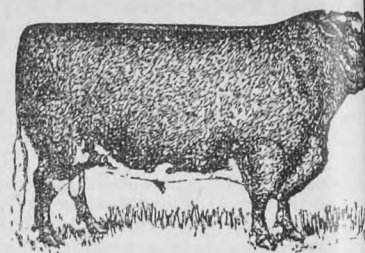
We recently came across a good example of the cash benefit of the wisdom of improving the herd by the use of a good pedigreed sire. A farmer who has always used a good sire sold three steers for \$100. His neighbor, who thinks anything that has horns and four legs will do for a sire, offered six head the same age for the same money and had hard work to sell them, because they were of a class that nobody wants.

Certain it is that of all outlays a breeder can least afford to stint himself in the purchase of a good sire to head his herd. The investment in a superior sire, when figured out to the proportionate ratio for each calf is not large. The increase in the market value of the calf over what it would have been had an inferior sire been purchased makes the seemingly large investment for a superior sire a safe and profitable one.

A cow in Kern county, California, recently dropped a litter of four calves. Two died at once; the other two are still alive. A similar case was reported last year from Pennsylvania, in which a big strong Holstein-Shorthorn cow dropped 4 calves to the service of a Shorthorn bull. They all lived, and when a year old weighed 1,860 lbs. They are very like each other, and have been exhibited at New England fairs this fall.

At a meeting of the executive of the Ontario Association of Health Officers, the president, in the course of his address, in dealing with the question of cattle, said that generally speaking, Canadian cattle were healthy, but that over-crowding cattle will just as surely induce disease in the cattle as similar conditions would induce disease in human beings. Cattle are sometimes kept in stables where the air space is less than required for a child, while the cattle have ten times the lung capacity of that of a child. The cattle population of Canada is, he said, equal to its human population, and that almost as intimate a relation exists between man and the domestic animals supplying his food as between residents of the same household.

### J. E. SMITH, BRANDON



**J. E. SMITH,**  
Importer & Breeder of Clydesdale Horses  
Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle  
All animals registered.  
Prices right. Come and see them on  
**J. E. SMITH, Brandon, Man. P.O. Box 22912**

### FOR HEREFORDS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO  
**J. E. MARPLES,**  
Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.  
(Pipestone Branch C.P.R.)



### "FITZ LEE" FOR SALE.

"Fitz Lee" was bred by J. G. Snell, Snell's Out, is three years old, sound, healthy and strong on his feet. He weighed 625 pounds at 15 months old, will weigh now, in show condition, nearly pounds, was exhibited 14 times at leading shows in Ontario, winning 13 firsts and one second prize. He is one of the best sons of the great "Baron Lee" have also young stock of different ages for sale.  
2252 Address—J. A. MCGILL, NEPEAWA, MAN.

### PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



The home of Shorthorn, Cotswolds and Berkshire. Berkshire herd headed by the best pair of Boars in Canada. Tippecanoe and Western Boars never beaten in a show ring. An easy winner one year old, for Diploma, which was Ontario winner; and breeding sows, such as Lady Clifford, Cora Bell and two imported Highclere sows all noted winners. A few sows and boars fit for breeding. Orders booked for August and September litters. When buying, do not lose sight of the herd that has won most diplomas and first prizes at the Industrial in 1896, '97 and '98. No inbreeding pairs and trios not akin.  
2184 **F. W. BROWN, Proprietor.**

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm. R. McKENZIE, Proprietor. HIGH BLUFF, MAN. LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.



Young boars and sows ready for breeding purposes. Orders taken for young sows to be safe in pig this fall or winter. For prizes won by us, see Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1898, an account of which is given in the August issue of The Nor'-West Farmer. Write for prices, come and see us.

**OAKLEY FARM.**  
**BERKSHIRES** of all ages, prize-winners; one Shorthorn Bull, got by Windsor (imp.); and 50 Plymouth Rocks for sale.  
Write for particulars **W. M. KING, Carnduff, Assn.**  
2213

### FOR SALE.

Lot No. 13, in the Village of Oak River. 33x120 feet. On the premises are frame House and Office in first class repair. For particulars, apply to  
2482 **JAMES LITTLE, Oak River.**

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

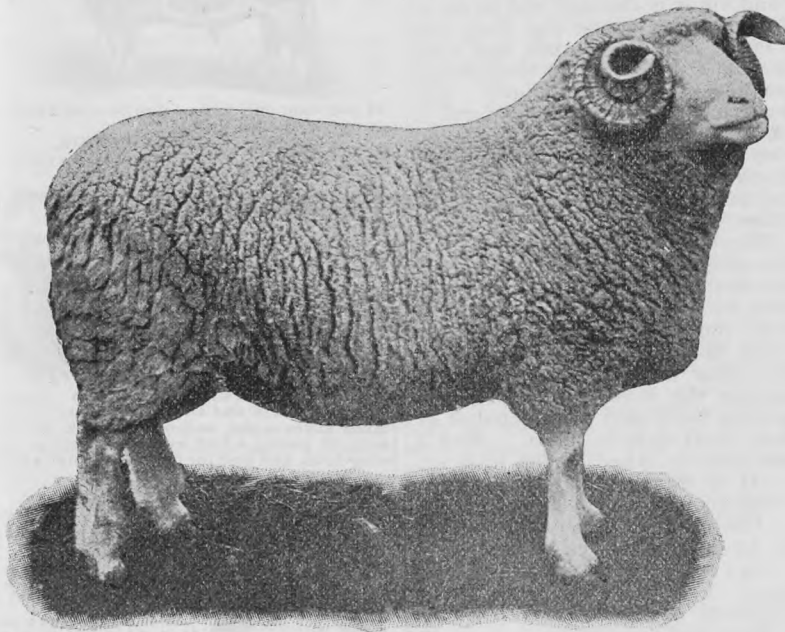


Perhaps the best and most lucid explanation of how to tell good cattle was given by a woman a few days ago at the Denver stock yards. She was showing some friends through the yards and was pointing out some good cattle, what she rightly called "good blood," and a gentleman in the party asked how she was able to tell the good from the bad. "Why it is easy," she replied, promptly. "It is just the same as telling common people from high-toned people. The general appearance of the animal. All animals show character just the same as humanity." Pages have been written by competent stockmen as to how to discriminate between cattle and pick out the good from the bad, but never have we seen it so tersely and so truly put before. Good blood will show itself in cattle just as surely as refinement and culture will show in the well bred man alongside of the ignorant common bred man. Put a well bred Shorthorn grade steer beside a scrub of no particular breeding and a glance shows the difference, but it is another matter when you come to put the explanation into words.

week. The calves gained shelter before any damage was done. One of Mr. Stevenson's boys, while plowing in the field last week, was followed by a wolf several rounds, and while it did not possess sufficient courage to make an attack it showed its vicious inclination by following close onto the plowman's heels." The destruction of chickens by wolves is blamed by sportsmen as the principal reason for their reduced number. In Montana the destruction of stock by wolves is also arousing greater attention than ever before, and is said to be greatly on the increase.

Vol. IV of the Romney Marsh Flock Book has just been received from the editor and secretary, W. W. Chapman, Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W. C.

We have received from the National Shropshire Record Association "The Type of Shropshire Sheep to Breed," by H. W. Mumford. Any of our readers who may wish a copy of this pamphlet may have it by enclosing 5 cents postage to S. J.



Pure-bred Dorset Ram.

This ram was first in his class at the World's Fair and was used at the Wisconsin Experiment Station in establishing a flock of grade Dorsets for the breeding of early lambs.

## SHEEP.

### Wolves Once More.

A great many practical farmers spoke out very strongly when our local legislature cut down the wolf bounty. Whatever might be the alleged reason for this policy, it has already borne fruit. In Manitoba several sheep breeders have since then gone out of the business, and we know others who wish to do the same thing. Sheep breeders have never been numerous with us, and for that reason their case has not had the general attention it would otherwise have had. But sheep are not the only victims of wolfish hunger. The Neepawa Register, of Oct. 19, says:—"W. Nelson had one of his calves destroyed by prairie wolves last week. When the animal was found the wolves had devoured the flesh from one of its hind quarters and had mutilated it considerably in other parts. The ordinary prairie wolf seems to possess the courage and ferocity of the timber wolf this season and is said to be larger than usual. Mr. Watt reports a case where his bunch of spring calves were attacked and narrowly escaped from the hungry jaws of a band of wolves this

Weber, Middleville, Mich., Secretary of the Association.

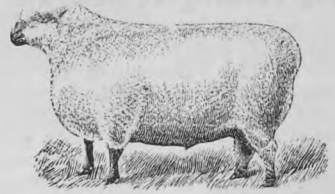
A. S. Willey, a Montana sheep man, used to believe that bells on sheep would keep the wolves from touching them. Now he does not, as he saw two sheep killed by wolves that had bells on. He thought the wolves had singled them out and run them down just for the fun of hearing the bells ring.

Jas. Yule, manager of Hon. Thomas Greenway's farm, Crystal City, writes: "I was more than pleased with last issue of The Nor'-West Farmer. Wish you every success."

### CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lung. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full particulars for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## RAMS ! RAMS ! RAMS !



Some exceptionally fine Ram Lambs for sale; a few shearlings left. Also Ewes and Ewe Lambs. This flock again maintained its high reputation, winning every 1st and 2nd in the Shropshire class at Winnipeg Fair, 1898.

ORDER EARLY. PRICES RIGHT.

**J. A. S. MACMILLAN**

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Box 483, BRANDON, MAN.

**Prairie Home Stock Farm,**  
CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.



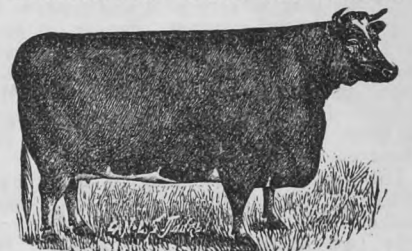
**Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle.**  
**Shropshire Sheep.**  
**Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine.**

Correspondence solicited.

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THOS. GREENWAY, PROP.

## Shorthorn Bull for Sale.



I offer for sale **TOPSMAN**, the champion Shorthorn Bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1897. I have used him on my herd as long as is prudent. He is a good stock-getter, none better and will be a bargain for the one who gets him. I have 8 bull calves for sale, sired by Topsman and Stanley 6th. Anyone wishing to obtain a first-class animal will make no mistake in writing.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



## I WANT TO SELL THIS FALL

50 Pure-bred Berkshires, including that prize-winning Boar, Leinster Duke, Reg. No. 3707 (certificate of registration furnished for all), a number of extra good M. B. Turkeys (from imported stock), Light Brahmas and B. P. Rock Cockerels.

Satisfactory dealing.

**WM. KITSON,**

Burnside, Man.

## REGISTERED LINCOLN SHEEP

AND CHESTER WHITE HOGS  
AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM.

We will sell for cash—2 carloads shearing Rams, 1 carload shearing Ewes and Ewe Lambs, 2 carloads Ram Lambs. Our breeding stock imported from some of the noted English flocks, viz.:—Wrights, Roes, Herds, Peers, Duddings and others. We also have a choice lot of **CHESTER WHITE HOGS**, of the Silver strain, and **A. J. C. C. JERSEYS**. Write us before buying elsewhere Address, **F. H. NEIL & CO.**, Railway Station, Lucan, Ont. P. O. Box 85, Lucan, Ont. (2122)

## SWINE.

### Pig Feeding at Newdale.

While on a visit to Newdale, a representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of a turn through the buildings of G. W. Ray. He has been feeding pigs for years, and believes that the hog is as good a money-maker as there is to be found on the farm. He has now a large number of hogs ready for market, and a lot of nice ones they are. As the result of his experience and experiments, Mr. Ray has all his sows farrow during the months of August and September. Bran and shorts form the basis of the feed for both sows and young pigs. It is well cooked before it is fed. He is a great believer in bran as a food for pigs. The young pigs get bran and shorts until they are some four months old; then they get ground barley instead of the shorts. As soon as grass is ready the pigs go to pasture, still getting some bran and barley. This mixture is made up of about four parts of bran to one part of barley, by measure. About a month before he wants to market them the hogs are taken off the pasture and fed ground barley to firm up the flesh and put on the finish for market.

For green feed Mr. Ray has tried a number of feeds. Some years ago he sowed strips of corn, oats, peas, barley, wheat, rye, millet, and rape, side by side for pasture for the pigs. They preferred the peas of all the varieties of grain sown, but when once eaten off the peas did not grow again, hence they were out of the race. Wheat was the next choice of his pigs, and the rape they would not touch at all. Since then he sows about 10 acres of wheat as early as possible for pasture for his pigs, and finds that an acre of it will pasture 10 hogs during the summer. So far his pigs have had the run of the whole field. Next year it is Mr. Ray's intention to confine them on a portion of it at a time by means of portable fences, moving them as soon as they have eaten down the wheat.

The young pigs are given a good start by being left on the sow for fully nine weeks. Mr. Ray is a strong advocate of only two meals a day for hogs. He thinks a great many hogs are over-fed, and would do better if they had less food. He keeps a box with a mixture of salt, ashes and charcoal in, where the pigs can have access to it at all times. We would suggest that he add some sulphur also. By following this method of raising and feeding hogs, Mr. Ray claims to be able to turn off hogs at nearly a year old averaging well up to 300 lbs., that have not cost him more than one cent a day, or about 1½c. a pound. He finds that this way of handling his hogs leaves him more money than if he had them farrowed in the spring and fed heavily to market them when they were six months old.

We must say it is a surprise to find that his pigs will not eat the rape. It may be that they prefer the wheat when given their choice, but that if compelled to they would eat the rape readily and do well on it. We are also satisfied that an acre of rape will keep at least three times as many hogs as an acre of wheat will.

Raising hogs on a small farm can be made a most profitable line of work.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, writes:—"I like The Nor'-West Farmer very much. It is improving wonderfully month by month. The paper is well worth \$1, the yearly subscription price, and trust you will continue to improve and become indispensable to every farmer in the west. There is always a lot of practical lessons that can be taken from every issue."

### Choosing a Brood Sow.

In picking out animals to be used as brood sows great care should be exercised in selecting the best. The mere selection of a sow that conforms most nearly to your ideals is not all that is implied in the selection of a sow. Much of the success of her offspring will depend upon her ability to yield a large flow of milk. The sow's udder should be developed well forward and show at least 12 well-placed teats. These are considered evidences of milking tendency and also of prolificacy. You don't want to pick a shy breeder and a poor suckler, because it will greatly reduce your profits. To make the most profit the pigs must grow from the start, and this they cannot do if the dam fails to furnish them an abundant supply of good milk. The quantity, and some hold the quality also, will depend very largely on the food fed, and some on the method of feeding it.

The milking trait in sows can be developed or restrained much the same way as with cows. If bred too young their growth and vigor is checked, and in suckling a litter of lusty young pigs their system is often sadly over-taxed and they certainly cannot do as well for them as had they been older before being bred. On the other hand, if allowed to go until a year old, or more, before being bred, and highly fed at the same time, they are very apt to form the habit of converting their food into fat and putting it on their backs rather than developing a milking tendency. There is a happy medium that should be sought so as to secure the greatest vigor and ability to support a litter. The ability to give a large flow of milk is hereditary, runs in families, just as the same power does in cows. It is a most necessary thing to look for in a brood sow, because the most successful litters are those that have been well nourished by their dams from start to finish. Such a litter will also be raised at the least expense. It is therefore a good plan to choose a sow out of a litter from a good milker. Having found a good brood sow, be slow to part with her. Young, untrained sows are never as valuable as the old ones. The offspring of the older fully developed sow will be more perfect in size, vigor and constitution.

### Soft Bacon.

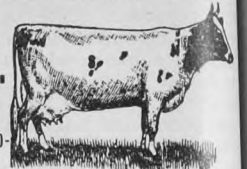
A great deal has been said in the eastern papers lately about soft pork. In many cases it is supposed to be due to rushing the hogs off to market too soon after being taken off the grass, and not being fed sufficient grain to harden up the flesh. There may be truth in this, or it may be only a dodge of the packers for an excuse to cut down the price and leave a larger margin for themselves. At any rate, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa are arranging for the fattening of selected lots of swine on various classes of food, among others on Indian corn, which is under suspicion in some quarters as the cause of the trouble. When fattened they will be killed and cured, and the bacon and hams forwarded to Great Britain in the usual way, a record being kept of each, so that the department may be able to get a report back from the merchants and ultimate customers that will be of value to the Canadian producer in making the quality of bacon that will best suit the British taste. Similar experiments will, we understand, be conducted at the Guelph college.

J. B. Thomson, Hamiota, writes: "The Nor'-West Farmer has made rapid strides during recent years. Much credit is due to the management."

## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AND

### Fancy Poultry.

CHOICE EXHIBITION & BREED-  
ING STOCK FOR SALE.

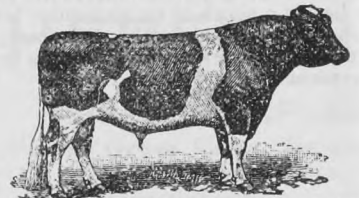
Winners at Toronto Industrial, London and Ottawa, 1898. A grand lot of Chicks, including L. Brahms, P. Cochins, S. G. Dorkings, Houdans, R. C. White and Brown and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Golden, Silver and W. C. Black Polands, Silver Spangled and G. Pencilled Hamburgs. Also Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

For Particulars write—  
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W. STEWART &amp; SON, Menie, Ont

## Holstein Bull Calves

OF THE FAMOUS TEAKE STRAIN.



If you want one, write. Can be crated and sent to any part of the Northwest.

Address—JAMES GLENNIE,

Box 95, ARDEN, MAN

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## TREDINNOCK HERD

OF

## AYRSHIRES.



Winners at the leading fairs of 1898. Awarded at Toronto, London and Ottawa—16 firsts, two sweepstakes, silver medal and other prizes, in all numbering 34, among which were seven herd prizes, four being firsts, and first for four calves, bred and owned by exhibitor.

ROBERT REFORD, JAS. BODEN, Proprietor, Manager.  
ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

2458

## Forest Home Farm



Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks. A few choice Bull Calves by Manitoba Chief, Oxford, Imp., and Village Boy 10th. Young Berkshire Sows, Yorkshires, both sexes. We are offering this season a beautiful lot of Cockerels from imported stock. Prices low.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Jr.  
Carman Stn., C.P.R., Roland, N.P.R. Pomeroy, P.O. 2454

## Pure Bred Ayrshire Cattle.



Imported from Scotland, of the very best prize winning milking families, possessing large size, robust constitution, beautiful udders and large teats. Gold Medal herd from 1893 to 1897 at leading Canadian shows. Great prize record. Not been exhibited since.

CHOICE TAMWORTH SWINE.

The bacon pig of the day. Stock all from noted prize-winners.

CHOICE COLLIE DOGS.

Imported and home bred. Won all leading prizes in Canada up to 1897, also second at New York Bench Show in 1897.

Stock all ages for sale.

R. G. STEACY, Importer and Breeder,  
1876 Box 720, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

## GLENMURRAY STOCK FARM,

BEULAH, MAN.

Nine pedigreed Poland China Pigs, three months old, for sale cheap. They are bred from prize-winners at Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Also my Stock Bull, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, pure bred pedigree, Shorthorn, good getter, seven years old. Correspondence solicited.

2452

W. A. DOYLE.

Mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.



## Breeding for Bacon.

This is the season when the swine breeder who knows his business begins to look ahead for the breeding possibilities of next year. The man who lays himself out for pure bred stock has usually a pretty fair amount of forecast and experience, by whose aid he can steer his course. But the breeding and feeding of bacon pigs is an industry that every man can take a hand at, and most men could handle with a fair prospect of profit. No great expense need be incurred for breeding stock. All that is needed even for a beginner is to save a few sows of last spring's litters and put them to the hog, in December or January, so as to have the litters come early in spring. If a sow or two can be got that has reared one or two fair litters so much the better. They will be at their best and breed with more certainty than unfired yearlings. Six or eight is a fair litter to start with, but if the dam of these young sows was of broody habit, they may start with half a score, of which it will not be unwise to knock one or two of the weakest on the head.

This is the prospective object: how can it be most easily reached? We say, by picking from grade females of, say, Yorkshire, Chester White, Poland China or Berkshire cross. Any of them will do to try; which will do best can only be learned from actual experience of the individuals quite as much as of the breeds. The sire should always be pure. Sows of this sort have very seldom been pampered, the less the better for their breeding powers. They don't need much of special feed or care, and will get along quite well in or on the horse manure pile, at which the grade cow also finds palatable pickings. A drink of dishwashings daily, a limited quantity of spoiled grain, likely to be too plentiful everywhere, and the winter will slip past with a scarcely perceptible cost for maintenance and quite as good a chance for vigorous offspring as if those sows had been familiar with more luxurious appointments.

There ought to be much more of this sort of swine breeding this winter than ever before for the outlook too surely portends a big accumulation of stuff that pigs are more likely to relish than the millers and exporters. Therefore, we say to every reader, give this subject your careful attention, and plan to save or buy a few likely young females from which to raise a score or two of spring pigs.

Since the above was written, a well-known curer was spoken to on the subject and points out that wheat damaged by the weather can be turned to more profitable account in pig-raising than in any other form of stock feeding. It takes a much smaller outlay of capital to go in for pigs than is needed for other kinds of stock and the money comes back a great deal quicker.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, writes: "While sending you a change of adv., I wish to say regarding The Nor'-West Farmer, the continued improvement is remarkable. To my mind it is now away above any other agricultural paper published in the Dominion, and as an old reader and advertiser, I feel a great deal of pride in its visible success."

The biggest hog that we have ever heard of has been produced by a farmer of Decatur, Alabama. his hog, which is only 3 years old, weighs 1,524 lbs., and is so fat that he cannot rise. It is 10 ft. 2 in. long, and 4½ feet high, and is of the Berkshire breed, crossed on native Southern stock. The owner of this remarkable piece of hog flesh has refused \$500 for it, believing he can make more money by moving it from place to place and exhibiting it.

## Night on the Range.

It's ho, it's ho, for the wind and the rain!  
The trees on the ridges his sand strain.  
Over the heads of the cattle  
The stripped limbs whistle, they wrench and rattle.

Hark! Hark!  
The thin wolves bark,  
They whimper and whine  
For the mild moonshine;  
They snap at the flapping wings of the dark.

It's ho for the bleat of the wedging sheep,  
For the shout of the owl on the howling steep!  
The hale old gods of the hill,  
They clash the tankards, they take their fill.  
Howl! Howl!  
The great gray owl,  
His eyeballs blaze  
Down the windy ways.  
Scamper, wolves, by the eyes of the owl!

—John Vance Cheney.

## A Freak of Nature.

Occasionally even the best of experts fail to account satisfactorily for these freaks. I have (says a writer) had a rather curious experience with a foal dropped in 1896 by a half-breed Hackney mare, the sire being the well-known horse Rector. This foal was much more of a blood type than one would naturally expect from such a cross. It is as clean on the legs as any man can desire, and is not overburdened with hair on them. When about nine months old a small mossy growth appeared on its back, midway between the mane and the tail. This has gradually developed, until now the hair is some twelve inches in length, and resembles a second tail. When this colt gallops this second tail stands semi-erect, and thus somewhat resembles the dorsal fin of a fish. For some thirty years the feminine side can be traced, as the animals have been bred on the farm, and, as far as inquiries can go, I fail to find that any of the foal's ancestors on the male side have been blessed with a double tail. This freak thus opens out one of those problems of Nature that are forever upsetting the plans and calculations of breeders.—Rural World.

"The Nor'-West Farmer, which was purchased some time ago by The Stovel Company, and upon which they have made great improvements, is now one, if not the best farmer's paper published in the Dominion."—Rapid City Reporter.

J. S. Robson, Manitou, writes:—"I get a great deal of useful information from The Nor'-West Farmer, and my advertisement in it has been very satisfactory to me. I think every farmer in Western Canada would be benefitted by reading it."

A wet bed is a most frequent cause of mortality among pigs which are in good condition at birth but die off in a few days. It will kill them every time. Many puzzling cases of young pigs dying might be attributed to this cause. Be sure the building is dry.

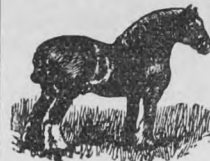
The nose of a healthy hog is cool and moist, pink in color and is elastic to the touch. If the hog becomes diseased the color of the nose becomes either paler or purplish, and either flabby or dry, hot and firm or rigid. If the hog becomes listless and lies down and sleeps more than usual, an examination of the nose will generally disclose a feverish condition.

With reasonably good buildings and a good pasture lot, it should not cost more than 2 cents a pound to raise hogs to the weight of 150 lbs. live weight. To this must be added something for interest on the value of the brood sow, risk, etc., perhaps running the cost up to say 3 cents a pound. What is received above that should be clear gain to the good farmer—it won't be to the poor one, however.

## D. McBETH, OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

## CLYDESDALE HORSES



## AND SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ontario. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

## R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Breeder and importer of

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.



I have on hand some fine young stock of both sexes for sale, including **Royal Duke** (24610), a dark red, 3-year-old. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere. 2474.

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BULL

"CRETQUE MONTGOMERY PRINCE"

The Diploma Bull of Brandon, 1898, for sale.

**A. B. POTTER,**  
MONTGOMERY, ASSA

## JERSEY BULLS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering my stock Bull, **BEVEDERE STOKES** (24610), for sale, also several young Bulls. Write for particulars.

**WM. MURRAY,**  
2340 Dugald, Man.



## Ridgewood Stock Farm, Souris, Man.

**WM. SHARMAN,**

BREEDER OF

## High Class Herefords

A few early Bull Calves for sale.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

**JOHN S. ROBSON,**  
MANITOU, MAN.

Breeder of SHORTHORNS. Long established, reliable pedigrees; straight dealing always. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Write early if you want them. 2185



## I HAVE FOR SALE

The three-year-old Shorthorn Bull **Aberdeen 2nd** (21613), winner of three 2nd prizes at Toronto and Winnipeg. Have used him as long as prudent. Also seven young Bulls sired by Aberdeen 2nd. Write for prices.

**WM. CHALMERS,** Hayfield, Man.

## Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.—The 18 months' old Shorthorn Bull **Royal Victor** (27592) winner of first and sweepstakes at Belmont fair this year. Also 6 months' old Argyle Champion (28048). Both dark red.

2473 **W. MABON,** Roseberry P.O., Man.

**H. R. KEYES,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

## CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY, MIDWAY, MAN.

### Among the Breeders.

Thos. Jeffrey, of Virden, has lately purchased a registered Shorthorn bull calf from W. B. Proctor.

R. D. Foley & Son, Manitou, sold their stock of pure bred Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berkshires on the 2nd of November.

Jas. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, is importing a selection of English Shorthorns of good pedigree and decided milking quality.

Border Reiver, the well-known Booth bull, owned by Lord Polwarth and a prize-winner at the Royal, has had to be killed for throat trouble.

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, writes:—"I am offering for sale the great prize-winning boar, 'Fitz Lee.' I have a lot of the 'Baron Lee' blood in my herd and can't use this boar to advantage any longer. He is in good breeding condition and as smart on his feet as a six months' old pig. My spring sows are all sold and the August pigs are going fast."

George Rankin, Melrose Stock Farm, Hamiota, has recently sold three pure-bred bulls, Pride, Prince and Duke of Hamiota, sired by Windsor 8th, to George Lee, of Yorkton, Assa. To the same purchaser also goes a nice heifer, Lady Lee, by Knight of the Rose, Mr. Rankin's present stock bull. His stock are good and thriving well.

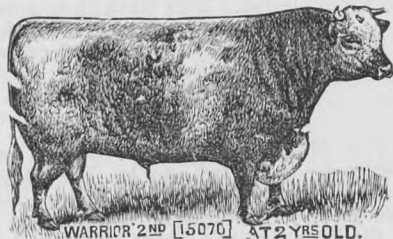
R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont., set out in 1893 to obtain a choice herd of pure bred Ayrshire cattle. He imported from Scotland the choicest stock he could get. The bull at the head of his herd, Carlyle of Lessnessock, is descended from the greatest milking pure bred Ayrshire cow ever seen in Ayrshire, Scotland. His imported females were the choicest he could obtain. One of them, May Queen, won 21 first prizes in Scotland before she was two years old. Mr. Steacy says that in choosing stock the first considerations with him were quality, constitution and milking excellence. He has made three large importations, and that he succeeded in getting good stock is evidenced by the fact that from 1893 to 1897 he was invincible in the show ring. Since then his stock have not been shown. His sales have been numerous and stock from his herd have gone to all parts of the continent. He has lately begun breeding Tamworth swine and means to be to the top in this also. As a breeder and importer of Collie dogs he takes a high rank. He has been a most successful winner at the leading Canadian bench shows, and in 1897 won second place at the New York bench show. This is no small honor, when it is known that he was competing against kennels that cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Menzies Bros., of Shoal Lake, have been successful with their flock of pure bred Oxford Down sheep. The foundation ewes of this flock were carefully selected from noted prize-winning flocks in Ontario, and have been bred to equally carefully selected stock rams. The flock now numbers some 65 breeding ewes of high merit. They are heavy blocky ewes, carrying a great weight of flesh and being well covered with wool of a good quality. The young rams they are offering for sale are from choice ewes and a fine prize-winning ram that weighs well up to 400 lbs. They are a well-built lot of rams, well-wooled, and possessed of qualities of heavy fleshing that have made the Oxford sheep so famous. The Shorthorn cattle are doing well, the demand for them this season has been almost greater than the supply. The bull now at the head of the herd, Korker, is leaving a fine lot of calves. The horses are in good shape. The Clydesdale stallion, Wawanosh Chief, is in

fine fettle, and so is the Hackney stallion, Canute. A new addition has been made to their already large stock in Starmont, a standard bred trotter, with a record of 2:28½, which he can now easily beat. He is by Almonte Jr. and out of a Joe Patchen mare. Menzies Bros. are delighted with him and expect great things of him. He is a smooth, clean gaited horse of exceptional quality.

On page 358 of the August number of this paper the veterinarian gave a detailed treatment of Epizootic Abortion, which we almost believe is of sufficient importance to be worthy of reprint. The loss on farms through this malady is hard to estimate. One thing we know, it is not small. Herds—some of them composed of the finest of animals—could be pointed out where this disease has lurked and got in its fell work season after season now for many years. Cows lose their calves and refuse to breed, yet the matter is largely, if not totally ignored, and, although the real cause is known or suspected, probably nothing more than a change of bull is the outcome. On account of the highly contagious nature of the complaint, sometimes almost the whole number become affected. We have in mind a large herd of pure bred stock where there was hardly a calf this year on this very account. The result is that the owner now has a lot of fat cattle on his hands, but hardly a young one on the farm, and the prospects of perhaps like success next year. This disease, affecting, as it does, not only our own herd, but endangering oftentimes that of our neighbor, is surely worthy of the most careful attention and preventive or curative measures cannot be too religiously observed.

### RESTRONGUET STOCK FARM



#### FOR SALE.

Thirty head of young pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle from 8 to 18 months old—15 Bulls and 15 Heifers—sired by Indian Warrior, sweepstakes Bull at the World's Fair, and Sittyston Stamp, imported. We have the best lot of young things that we ever offered for sale. All stock sold to be delivered as far west as Calgary in January at our risk and freight free.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS,  
Clearwater, Man.

### Notice to Stock-Raisers.

Arrangements have been made by this Department whereby stock-raisers and farmers in the Territories can import, under Government supervision, thoroughbred cattle purchased from breeders in Ontario, at a uniform cost of Five Dollars per head for transportation to nearest railroad points, including care on journey.

Particulars as to conditions under which such importation will be made, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

(By Order)  
CHAS. W. PETERSON,  
Department of Agriculture, Deputy Commissioner.  
Regina, N. W. T. 2460

### VETERINARY INFIRMARY AND HORSE SHOEING FORGE.

I make a specialty of surgical operations and lameness. I also perform a painless operation for bone spavin, which leaves little or no blemish and is successful in 85 per cent. of cases treated.

DR. W. E. MARTIN, V.S.  
AND PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,  
281 JAMES STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN  
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.

## No More Scrofula

### Not a Symptom of the Affliction Since Cured by Hood's.

"When our daughter was two years old she broke out all over her face and head with scrofula sores. Nothing that we did for her seemed to do any good. We became discouraged, but one day saw Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended that we decided to try it. The first bottle helped her, and after taking six bottles her face was smooth and we have not seen any signs of scrofula returning." SILAS VERNOOY, West Park, New York. Get only Hood's because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation.  
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PATENT FLUID**  
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**SHEEP DIP  
AND CATTLE WASH**

### The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip.

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

#### FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; Cures Scabs, Heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

#### CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.

Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, Ulcers, etc. Keeps Animals Free from Infection.

### NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

#### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sold in large tins at 75 Cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

Sole Agent for the Dominion. 1874



**FREE...**

We test eyes free and fit all kinds of glasses. Large stock, all prices. We handle Incubator Thermometers, Dairy Thermometers, Drugs, etc.

Write us for anything you require in these lines.  
W. R. INMAN & CO., WINNIPEG.





## Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Ophthalmia, Etc.

Chas. C. Bray, Gleichen, Alta: "Would you kindly let me know, through your valuable paper, the explanation of the following:—

(1) Mare six years old; worked hard all summer, with a limited amount of oats, and was somewhat "run down." First one eye became partly blind, half closed, ran water (especially in the mornings), and slightly feverish, the eyeball being much inflamed or bloodshot. The eye became first dull, then murky or smoky, and finally looked exactly as if the pupil had been ruptured and run into the rest of the eye. Thought she had been ill-used or accidentally ran something into the eye, but in about a week the other eye went precisely through the same stages, and I was afraid she was going blind. She lost her spirits, but kept a fair appetite. Turned her loose on the range for about ten days and she got all right, and now both eyes are as bright and clear as ever.

(2) When two or more bulls (of different breeds and ages) serve the same cow, which one usually impregnates the cow?

(3) What conclusion would you come to if a Galloway and a Hereford serve a Shorthorn grade and a white-headed black mulie is the result.

(4) Is a cow just as liable to "catch" or "hold," if several bulls are with her at the same season?

(5) Milk cow has one teat from which the milk sometimes contains lumps or stringy substances (milked regularly)."

Answer.—(1) Your mare has had an attack of ophthalmia, beginning in one eye and extending to the other by sympathy. The cause of such attacks is often obscure. External violence may, on the one hand, produce it, while causes acting upon the constitution of the animal are also able to induce it. Of the former, blows upon the eye-ball, foreign substances beneath the lids, or puncturing wounds of the eyeball are the most frequent. The latter are such influences as tend to give the system a severe shock, such as plunging into water when heated, infection with influenza or rheumatism, etc. One attack is often followed by others. You should be on your guard for the first symptoms of its re-appearance, and treat by dropping into the eye several times a day a solution of 4 grains of atropia to one ounce of distilled water. This dilates the pupil and prevents adhesion between the iris and lens. Keep the mare in a dark stable until the attack is over. Repeated attacks usually result in blindness.

(2) This is a conundrum. The result would depend upon so many uncertain factors, such as the potency of the bulls, the period of heat of the cow, etc., that no definite answer can be given.

(3) If this was a first pregnancy the calf is probably the offspring of the Galloway,

but stamped with some of the Hereford characteristics through the nervous impression made upon the dam by the bull of that species. If a second or third pregnancy, it may be the effect of a first or second pregnancy to a Hereford bull.

(4) Yes.

(5) Don't use milk from diseased teat. Rub this quarter with camphor liniment, and milk regularly.

### Intestinal Worms—Spavin.

Alex. Fernie, Theodore, Assa:—(1) "Would you kindly let me know what ails my mare, 7 years old? She had a colt this summer, and has weaned it lately. While standing in the stable is quite wet with sweat every morning. Stable comfortable, not too warm. I have noticed her like this for two weeks or more. Also lifts her front and hind legs and seems to strike belly. Coat appears dry and rough; is in fair condition. I feed oat sheaves and hay. She eats well, and is a good drinker. (2) Mare, 6 years old, is lame in left hind leg, and has been so for about six months. In making her stand over in stall she drags the foot, and is quite lame and stiff in the mornings. She rests nearly all on the other leg. Leg is not swollen."

Answer.—(1) Your mare is probably infected with intestinal worms. Give her some appropriate treatment and she will get rid of them, and the symptoms will disappear. The following is a home remedy: Give one ounce of spirits of turpentine in a pint of milk early in the morning before feeding, for three successive mornings. About an hour after the last dose give one ounce of powdered aloes dissolved in hot water. During the treatment the feed should be chiefly bran mash, and the amount of hay strictly limited.

(2) The symptoms point to spavin. Examine the hock carefully and compare it with the other one, and see if you can detect any enlargement at the lower part of the joint on the inside towards the front. A spavin will sometimes cause lameness months before any enlargement can be seen.

### Diseased Poultry.

S. J. Youngberg, Wetaskiwin, Alta:— "Would you please inform me what is the matter with my chickens? One day they seem healthy and thrifty enough; the next day they will hang around stupefied and sick-looking, and on the third day I will probably find such a one lying dead in the chicken house. Now, I have picked up two or three that died like that, and opened them, and in two I discovered that the liver was overgrown to the size of an ordinary man's hand; the third case the liver was of its ordinary size, but full of yellowish spots the size of a flat gun primer. I have fed them on mixed grain, oats, barley and wheat, but principally the latter, although there has been plenty of other seeds in the grain, such as wild buckwheat, etc., and I should not think they could have picked up anything outside, as they have been running at large in the stable yards."

Answer.—The enlargement of the liver and yellowish spots upon it indicate a disease which has attacked the bird by way of the intestinal tract. The fact of several birds being successively attacked points to a specific infectious disease. Avian tuberculosis presents symptoms similar to those you have described. It is a very different disease from tuberculosis affecting mammalian animals. In birds it generally attacks the liver, spleen, and intestines, whereas in animals it usually affects the lungs. A positive diagnosis is impossible from the few facts you describe, but if you could send me by ex-



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with good judgment and critical taste, purchase our harness in preference to any other make. The reasons are obvious and can be summed up in a

few words.

**The are better constructed,  
wear longer and cost less.**

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**PEIRCE BROS.**

Cor. Market and King St.,

WINNIPEG

## LUMP JAW.



## LUMP JAW...

Means death of the animal and may mean the infection of your herd and pastures. The application of

## Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

means quick and permanent cure of every case. Can't harm. Leaves no trace of disease. A common-sense remedy, easily applied. One to three applications cure. Endorsed by leading ranchers of the continent. Costs you not one cent if it fails to cure. Sent anywhere by mail.

**PRICE, \$2.00.**

**FREE**—A practical, illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw sent free to readers of this paper.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
ST. GEORGE, ONT., and CHICAGO, ILL.**

Mention this paper when writing. 2228

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A GOOD PUMP**

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This Medicine Chest contains every thing a farmer needs in doctoring his own stock. No need of a veterinary. Every farmer should have one.

This chest contains the following medicines all ready for use, with full instructions for using them:—

**EMBROCATION.**—An invaluable remedy for strains, rheumatism, lumbago, etc., for man or beast.

**DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.**—For either horses or cattle.

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**PHYSIC BALLS.**—

**BLISTER.**—For curbs, spavins, splints, etc.

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wounds, cuts, sores, etc.

This invaluable medicine chest, with full directions, will be sent to any address on receipt of the price, \$5.00.

The chest contains medicine enough to last a farmer for years. Should the supply of any one medicine run out, it can be renewed at the price marked on the package.

**ALEXANDER & CO., 208 Graham Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

(BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.)

Opposite Manitoba Hotel.

press a frozen bird I would give you an opinion after post mortem examination. In the meantime my advice is to separate any sickly fowls from the healthy, to thoroughly clean and disinfect the hen house and then whitewash it with lime. The food seems all right.

## Roaring.

T. M. D., Cypress River:—"Can anything be done for a mare that makes a noise in her breathing? You can't notice it when she is standing quiet, but as soon as she is driven fast she makes a loud noise. Is distressed if pushed at all. Has been this way since last spring and is getting worse. Kindly advise."

Answer.—"Roaring," as the sound made by a horse in this condition is called, is not a disease, but the symptom of an obstruction in the upper air passages. Nearly always this obstruction is one of the vocal cords of the larynx, which has become paralyzed, and in stead of drawing to one side, hangs loose across the opening and vibrates in the passing air. The real cause of the trouble is disease of the nerve which supplies these delicate muscles of the larynx. Medical treatment is rarely of any use, but the condition can be relieved by a surgical operation.

## Kidney Disease.

Dairyman, Edwell, Alberta:—"Had a cow die a while ago; was in good order; commenced to go back on feed, and in two weeks died. On opening her found kidneys covered with lumps; on pressing them would come out; were about size of a man's thumb and a dark colored, spongy substance. Can you tell me what it was? Cow was always healthy till she took that fatal sickness."

Answer.—The kidney disease that killed your cows was probably acute nephritis resulting in partial necrosis or gangrene. It is a rare condition and not contagious.

## Gapes.

Francis, Alberta:—"Have several thoroughbred hens that have a sort of rattling in their throats when they breathe, and will shake their heads as if some substance is sticking there. Seems contagious, but otherwise the hens are healthy enough; lay right along, and are lively and feed

well. Have had complaint nearly a year. What is it? What can I do for it?"

Answer.—This throat trouble is caused by a minute parasitic worm inhabiting the large air tubes of the throat and head. The only practical treatment is to apply spirits of turpentine locally. Take a stiff feather and strip it of all but a little at the tip, wet it with turpentine, run it down the fowl's throat and twist it about. You are right as to its being contagious. Keep your hen house clean, and be careful to give only clean, fresh water.

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, writes: "A copy of the August number of The Nor'-west Farmer should be nearly as good as a day on the summer fair grounds to those who could not get away from home."

The Holland Observer notes with deserved approbation the work done by the Rev. W. Clarke in beautifying the grounds of the English Church there. We say ditto with all our heart. The preacher who will, if need be, buckle in to hard work in a case of this kind sets an example that goes a good deal further than mere words, and will be more attentively listened to when he deals with loftier matters.

The American Department of Agriculture has recently issued a series of tables showing the relative freight and passenger rates for a long period. These tables show a rather slight decline on passenger rates, but within the last thirty years the freight rates per ton have been reduced from about two cents to less than one cent per mile. Individual railroads show even greater reductions. One road running out of Boston charged in 1846 4½ cents, and now 0.9 cents. In 1870 the North Central Ohio charged 6 cents a mile. It is now 0.7c.

In the course of a very sensible speech lately, Mr. Walter Long, President of the British Board of Agriculture, strongly emphasized the extreme importance to the British farmer of breeding the best class of live stock. This, he said, was the first essential in successfully meeting the severe foreign competition in the meat market. These remarks are just as timely to the breeders of Canada. If our trade in live stock is to hold its own, without even making any gain, we must pay close attention to the class of stock that we use. Quality must be the watchword.

## Lump Jaw CAN BE... CURED

The spread of Lump Jaw among the herds of the Territories has caused the introduction of numerous cures—most of them have proven failures. We have profited by the failures, because we experimented long and carefully before we decided to bring

## MITCHELL'S Anti-Lump Jaw

before the farmers and cattle breeders. We have proven it a cure and leaves no visible trace of the disease.

**We will absolutely guarantee it to cure all cases.**

If it fails, we will return the money to the purchaser.

**PRICE, \$2.00**

Post paid to any address. Send for descriptive booklet and treatise on Lump Jaw FREE for the asking.

**W. J. MITCHELL & CO.**

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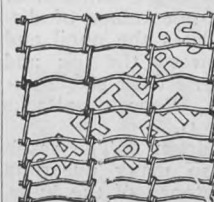
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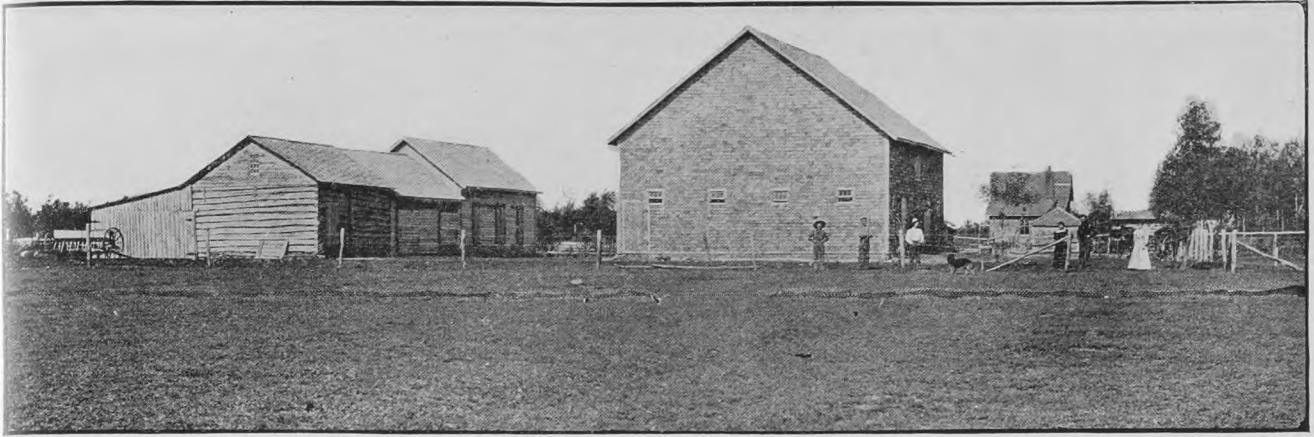
## SEE IT!

CARTER'S FENCE MACHINE can be seen at hardware or implement shops in the principal towns in Manitoba and you will then know it will not pay to use barbed wire. Price \$15.00.

Fred Smith, Brandon 2201

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.





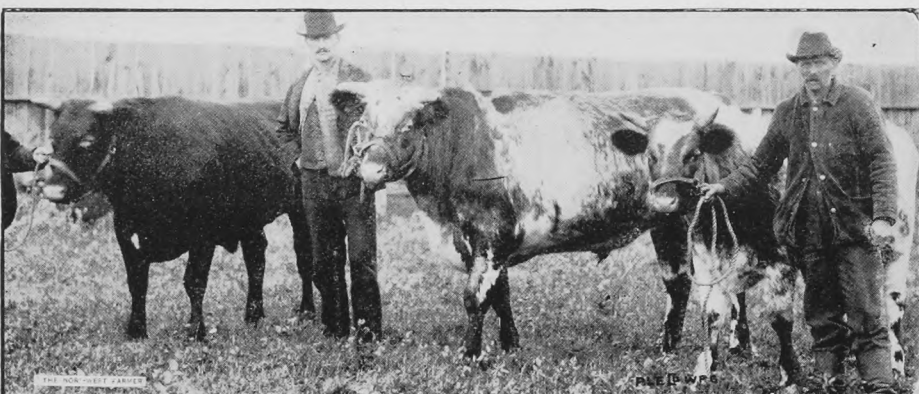
Farm Buildings of Frank Scammell, Treherne, Man.



Live Stock Parade at Virden Fair, 1898.



Prize Cattle at Elkhorn Fair, 1898.







### Creamery Work in the North-West.

Superintendent Kinsella gave The Nor'-West Farmer a call while in the city last week. He reports creamery work this year as being on the whole very satisfactory, despite the many disadvantages under which it has been carried on. In some cases the cream had to be hauled 60 miles, and it was almost impossible to have it arrive at the creamery in first-class condition after such a ride. Then, too, where the cream was only collected two and three times a week, it was always liable to be somewhat old in flavor before ever it was made up into butter. Under these conditions there would have been much loss this year at some of the creameries had it not been for the excellent refrigerator storages that have been put in at all the creameries.

Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, has shown great wisdom in equipping all the creameries under his management with thoroughly insulated cold storage apartments. It has cost some money to put them in, but the success that has attended their use this summer shows that the move was one in the right direction and a wise one. The cold storage compartment in all of the creameries under the control of Prof. Robertson and his assistants in the dairying service, is insulated by three dead air spaces. This applies to the ceiling and floor as well as to the sides. Then, by means of galvanized iron tubes filled with crushed ice and salt, which enter through the ceiling, any desired temperature in the storage room can be maintained. The ice tubes are insulated at the top, and the waste pipe from the drip pan underneath is well trapped, so that there can be no possible loss of cold or entrance of warm air. A double entry door checks any waste at that point.

In these cold storage chambers butter has been held constantly at a temperature as low as 30 degrees Fah. with a small amount of ice. The tubes were covered with an inch to an inch and a half of dry white frost. The atmosphere was quite as dry as that obtained by mechanical refrigeration. No mould was ever present, such as has been so troublesome at a number of the creameries in Manitoba. So perfect was the cold storage that, although June and July butter was held until quite recently, it was as nice as the day it was made. By storing and holding their butter until the present it is estimated that the patrons will get some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents more a pound for their butter than if they had been compelled to sell as soon as made through not having proper storage facilities. Thus the increased price this season will pay the cost of putting in the cold storage rooms.

The end of the month will see all the creameries closed. It was expected that the patrons of the Yorkton factory would be ready to supply cream all winter, but the experiment has been deferred for another year. Mr. Kinsella's time for the next few weeks will be occupied in superintending repairs that are being made at several of the creameries and seeing that all the ice houses are put in shape to receive ice, so that everything will be in readiness. All the butter has been marketed in British Columbia this year.

### The Provincial Dairy School.

The Provincial Dairy Superintendent has issued a circular of information regarding the winter session of the Government Dairy School. As our readers well know, the school is fully equipped with all modern machinery for giving instruction to those who desire to become proficient in dairy practise. The management will be under the direction of C. C. Macdonald and a competent staff of instructors.

The Home Dairy Course, intended for the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters, opens on the 4th of January, 1899, and closes on the 31st. Anyone in the Province of Manitoba can take this course. Students for this course may enter upon the following dates: Wednesday, Jan. 4; Monday, Jan. 9; Monday, Jan. 16; Monday, Jan. 23, and remain during all the courses, if desired.

In the courses for cheese and factory butter makers there are two terms of four weeks each. The first course begins Feb. 1, and closes Feb. 28, and the second course begins March 1 and closes March 27. Students in these courses must enter on the 1st of Feb. and the 1st of March respectively. Examinations are held during these courses, and it is necessary that each and every student be in attendance from the first day to the last of the course to attend all lectures and examinations.

The conditions of admission are very simple. Any person 16 years of age or over who has worked at least one season in a butter or cheese factory, or those who have attended the school during the Farm Dairy Course (January) is eligible for admission to the Cheese or Butter Makers' Course. A registration fee of \$2 will be charged each student (except ladies) in the Butter or Cheese Makers' Course, which will entitle him to eight weeks' tuition during Feb. and March.

There is no tuition fee to students resident in the Province, although there is a small fee to non-residents. The expense to each student will be the cost of travel to and from Winnipeg and board while attending the school, and suits.

Parents, if you cannot attend the school yourselves, send one of your young men or young women to take the home dairy course. It will be a splendid outing or holiday for them and at the same time they will be learning something that will be useful to them all their life. Outside of the actual knowledge gained in the class room, such a trip has an inspiring and developing influence that no money value can be placed upon.

Applications and all correspondence in reference to the school should be addressed to C. C. Macdonald, Department of Agriculture (Dairy Branch), Winnipeg, Man.

### Nicking.

A great deal of the success in breeding comes from mating animals that seem to "nick," i.e., harmonize with each other in producing a desirable result. Many a man has thrown away all his time, care and money by securing a sire that did not nick well with his stock. Many farmers have been using Jersey and Ayrshire sires and some of them would like to cross upon their grade Jerseys and Ayrshires a Holstein bull, with the idea that such a cross would increase the size and also the quantity of the milk yield in the progeny. We doubt very much if they will find such a cross a profitable nick; in fact, we feel sure it will not be a satisfactory one. The blood of the Jersey and Ayrshire will nick readily and satisfactorily with that of the Shorthorn, but it does not with the Holstein. The Holstein is strong or prepotent in the direction of a large flow of

milk with rather a low per cent. of butter fat, while the Jersey, on the other hand, is prepotent in a small yield of milk with a high per cent. of butter fat. These two potencies war with each other, and the offspring usually do not show the combination that it was fondly hoped to secure. In other words, they do not "nick" well. With the Ayrshire and Holstein the difference is not so great as with the Jersey, yet experience shows that the results of such a cross are not satisfactory in accomplishing the desired end.

People will keep on trying such absurd crosses, and they can only end in failure and disappointment. To those who want to improve their herds we would say: If you have been using a Jersey or Ayrshire or a Holstein sire, continue to do so, and don't change. Of course, if you are positively satisfied that the cross you have made is not what you want, why change, but don't use a Jersey bull this year, a Holstein next, an Ayrshire the following, and perhaps a Shorthorn the year after that. It may be that sires of these breeds are used in succeeding generations instead of succeeding years. Either way the result is generally nothing. Choose one breed, and by always using sires of that breed you can engraft its good qualities upon your stock. Then by testing and culling out the poor ones, a good milking, profit-making herd can be developed. You cannot engraft the good qualities of one breed after another on your herd. Choose one breed and stick to it.

### Handling Milk in Bulk.

The milk supply of a large city gets to be a very serious problem. During hot weather it becomes a difficult matter to ship milk a long distance and keep it sweet. Even if it were sweet on arrival at the city, it is apt to become sour before it reaches the customer. If it were not for this, and its high cost, there is no doubt that such a healthy, wholesome drink as milk would be on sale at a great many places by the glass. Recently a plan has been devised of handling and transporting milk in bulk, which, if it works successfully, will be a great boon to people in the cities. By this plan a portion of the milk is frozen in solid cakes, which are then placed in large cans filled with fresh milk. These cans hold from 500 to 600 pounds and are shipped as ordinary freight at low rates. The milk by means of the ice is kept at a uniform temperature and may be held for weeks without change. The milk is thawed by running ordinary city water through copper coils placed in the cans; this water, of course, is delivered at a temperature of 40 deg. to 50 deg., and can be used to cool the milk and cream that has been pasteurized.

The advantages of such a plan of shipping milk are that the source of the milk supply can be at longer distances than has hitherto been the case, that the use of freight instead of express thereby reducing the expense of handling, and that the customer gets at a cheaper rate a better product without the use of any preserving substance.

A company handling the milk in this way are now supplying Copenhagen, Denmark, with 75,000 lbs. daily and bringing it a distance of about 100 miles from the city. The success of the company was assured from the start, having the endorsement and recommendation of the health authorities. This plan of handling and transporting milk is known as the "Casse" method.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is an excellent paper for the farmer."—Elkhorn Advocate.

### A Dairy Prize.

C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Superintendent, of the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, has decided to give a prize, consisting of \$50 in cash, to the farmer's son or daughter, or the farmer himself, or his wife, furnishing the best record of the best herd of cows in the province of Manitoba for one year, commencing the 1st day of April, 1899.

#### CONDITIONS.

The milk of the herd may be manufactured into butter or cheese, the milk or cream may be sent to a cheese factory or a creamery, or may be manufactured at home, as the competitor sees fit, the amount of butter or cheese apportioned to the competitor from the cheese factory or creamery is to be placed to the credit of the herd. The stock that is raised from the skim milk, buttermilk or whey will be counted, but the value of other foods than skim milk, buttermilk or whey fed to such stock must be deducted. The butter or cheese produced from the herd to be sold for cash to either special dairy produce dealers or to private consumers; a certificate to that effect must be furnished from the purchaser.

The milk of the herd must be weighed each milking, and a strict account of it kept each day. The milk to be tested by the Babcock milk tester at least once a week, a sample of the milk to be taken at each milking, which may be tested each day or on the composite plan of once a week. Full instructions in this will be furnished to all parties requiring it. A correct record of the per cent. and pounds of butter fat must be kept, also a strict account of the amount of butter made from the pounds of fat contained in the milk (the amount of fat in the milk, of course, always to be determined by means of the Babcock tester). Records to be sent monthly to C. C. Macdonald, Department of Agriculture (dairy branch), Winnipeg, and a final statement, being a summary of the whole year's work, to be sent at the end of the year's test, which will be April 1st, 1900.

Herds to consist of not less than five cows in each herd. The breeds of the different herds to be given in the statement, whether thoroughbreds of any breed, or grades, and of what grade or breed they consist.

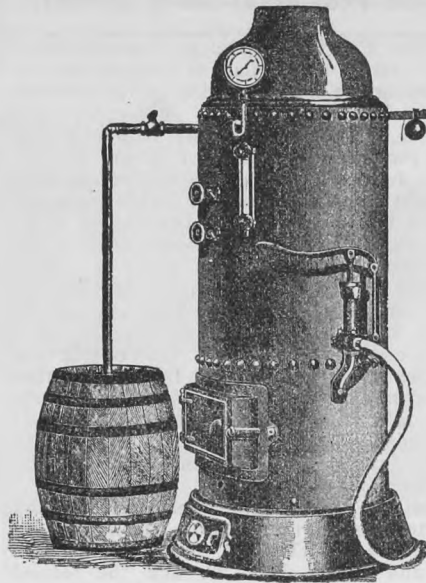
The object of offering the above prize is to learn what interest is taken in dairying throughout the province by farmers and their wives, sons and daughters.

Competitors in every case must be bona fide farmers in Manitoba.

This prize is strictly a personal one by C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Superintendent, to whom application should be made for further information.

The sooner the milk is separated after being drawn from the cow, the more complete is the separation and the less the loss of fat in the skim milk. The better the milk is cared for by aerating and cooling, the less is the loss in separating. Large-sized fat globules in the milk, and a number of fresh milkers in the herd, tend to facilitate creaming.

J. W. Hart, Professor of Dairying at Clemson College, South Carolina, has been appointed Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School. Prof. Hart is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He had charge of a dairy in the south for a time some years ago. Then was under Prof. Robertson in New Brunswick, and later again in the south. He thus brings with him a varied experience to begin his work at the Kingston Dairy School, and we feel sure he will make a success of it.



Apply for particulars to

**R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED,**

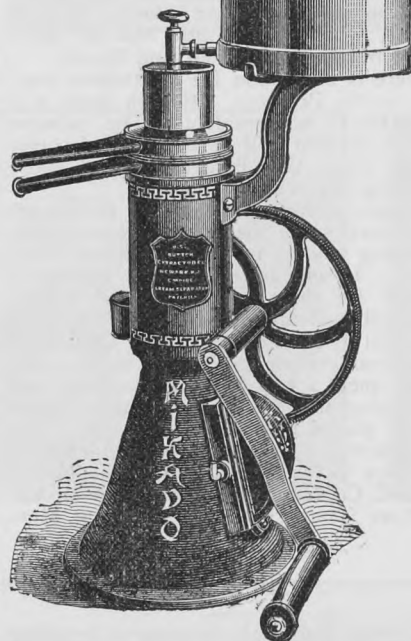
Manufacturers and General Sales Agents of **THE ALEXANDRA** and **MELOTTE** Cream Separators,

**232 & 234 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.**

## INSURE YOUR INCOME.

"Fairest and most fickle," may be said of our Province. Considerable astuteness is necessary to win her favors. If you would avoid being slighted and left in the cold by the caprices of our climate, make Cattle and Dairying the foundation of your farming operations. With good buildings, intelligent care and improved appliances there can never be a failure. For all machinery and apparatus used by progressive dairying we are headquarters. On this occasion we call your attention to our Steam-Cooker, which will prepare, in any quantity, coarse, rough damaged fodder or grain, as well as roots, rendering them palatable and greatly increasing their value for feeding or milk production. This Steam-Cooker we offer complete, as shown in cut, at the price of a good kitchen stove. It will also run a small Turbine Cream Separator by a jet of steam.

### Mikado Cream Separators.



"When buying, why not buy the best?"

You turn the handle; it does the rest."

You turn the handle, aye, there's the rub. With some separators it is like turning a Fanning Mill or a Grindstone, but a Mikado, mounted on ball bearings, runs like a top, and a child of ten years of age can spin it. Think of the advantage in winter time of having your milk skimmed and out of the way at once, instead of standing for 24 or 48 hours until you can coax the cream up, and, better still, think of getting 25 per cent. more cream, and 5 cents a pound more for the nice, sweet butter you will make.

Birtle, Man., October 10th, 1898.

THE Cream Separator Company, Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs—I have been using a Mikado Separator for about three months, and am more than satisfied with the result. We have made fully 30 per cent. more butter from its use than could be done in any other way. I believe, from experience and observation, the Mikado the best Separator on the market to-day.—Yours truly, S. LARCOMBE.

First carload of 1899 pattern machines just in. Very interesting prices and terms to present buyers. For catalogue and full particulars, write

**MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR & SUPPLY COMPANY.**

**147 BANNATYNE STREET, WINNIPEG.**

# BLACK LEG PASTEUR VACCINE

IS THE Preventive Remedy.

**PASTEUR VACCINE CO.**

**59 FIFTH AVENUE (GARDEN CITY BLOCK), - CHICAGO, ILL.**



**There Is No Doubt** About the MERIT of **DEHORNING** "KNIFE". It cuts both ways, does not crush. One clip and the horns are off close. Write for circular. **The Keystone Dehorner Mfg. Co., Picton, Ont., Can.**

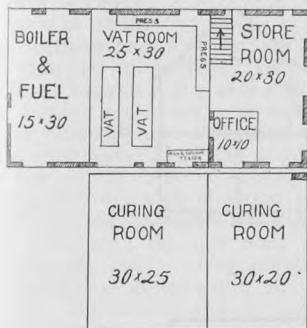


## Never Say Die.

Two gay young frogs, from inland bogs,  
Had spent the night in drinking;  
As morning broke and they awoke,  
While yet their eyes were blinking,  
A farmer's pail came to the swale,  
And caught them quick as winking.  
Ere they could gather scattered senses,  
Or breathe a prayer for past offenses,  
The granger grave—that guileless man—  
Had dumped them in the milkman's can;  
The can filled up, the cover down,  
They soon are started off for town.  
The luckless frogs began to quake,  
And sober up on cold milk shake.  
They quickly find their breath will stop  
Unless they swim upon the top.  
They swim for life and kick and swim,  
Until their weary eyes grow dim;  
Their muscles ache, their breath grows short,  
And gasping, speaks one weary sport:  
"Say, dear old boy, it's pretty tough  
To die so young, but I've enough  
Of kicks for life. No more I'll try it;  
I was not raised on a milk diet."  
"Tut, tut, my lad," the other cries,  
"A frog's not dead until he dies.  
Let's keep on kicking, that's my plan—  
We yet may see outside this can."  
"No use, no use," faint heart replied—  
Turned up his toes and gently died.  
The braver frog, undaunted still,  
Kept kicking with a right good will,  
Until, with joy too great to utter,  
He found he'd churned a lump of butter;  
And climbing on that chunk of grease,  
He floated round with greatest ease.

The moral :—

When times are hard—no trade in town,  
Don't get discouraged and go down.  
But struggle still—no murmur utter—  
A few more kicks may bring the butter.



Plan of Cheese Factory.

John W. Decker, cheese instructor at the Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., gives in the Wisconsin Farmer's Institute Report the above plan of a model cheese factory that would in that state cost about \$1,200. If possible, he would build it in a bank, so as to secure a cellar curing room in which an even temperature could be maintained, and also to secure an elevated whey tank without having to elevate the whey. He would make two curing rooms, one fairly dry for new cheese, and a second one with more moisture for the cheese as they become older, so that they will not dry out too much. The building should be 15 feet longer to accommodate a boiler house. The room above the basement should be divided into a making-room, a storeroom and office. The floor of the making-room should be well supported, so as to stand the heavy weight upon it.

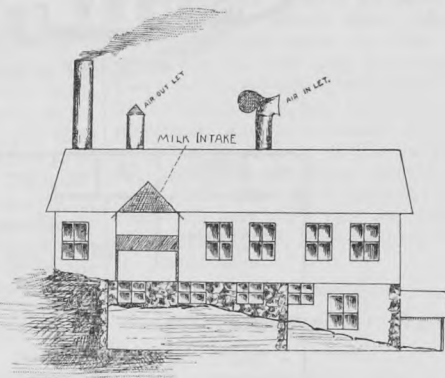
It is the rule of an aged and highly successful cow doctor to give a cow immediately after calving, a pail of water, slightly warm, into which a shovelful of ashes and live coals have been thrown. After drinking it the cow is left in perfect quiet for several hours. There is never fever nor retention of anything which should normally be discharged, he says, after such a drink and such a rest.

## Pasteurization vs. Preservative.

Preservative and other forms of preserving agents are used by many dairymen in the U. S. for keeping milk and cream sweet. Happily they have not been used by Canadian dairymen, and we hope they never will. Our dairymen claim that they can get along without these agents: that the use of preservatives is only an excuse for carelessness and laziness in handling the milk or cream. Thorough aeration and immediate cooling to near the freezing point will generally keep milk or cream sweet as long as it is necessary. Where these methods are not sufficient, the next best thing is pasteurization.

That this contention is true has been recently fully shown by the work of G. B. Lawson, a well-known writer and practical man in connection with the dairy industry. He gives in the New York Produce Review an account of experiments made by him in his work of shipping cream from the factory where he is engaged in Colorado.

He says: "As we were shipping sweet cream for making ice cream to the city, I experimented with preservative for keeping it sweet. As most of the Colorado creameries, where they ship sweet cream, use preservative for that purpose, I found a ten-pound box among the supplies when



I took hold here. I do not like to use preservative in anything to be used for human food, and I made the experiment of taking a half gallon of sweet cream, using the preservative in it according to directions, and another half gallon of the same cream and pasteurized it. The same evening both samples were examined; and the cream that had the preservative in it had the finest flavor, the other having somewhat of a cooked taste. The next morning the pasteurized sample had the finest flavor. We could taste the preservative in the other sample. Both, however, were sweet. The second morning the samples were both sweet, but the pasteurized sample had the finest flavor. The third morning the preservative sample was sour and had a very disagreeable smell, while the pasteurized sample was sweet and all right. I have not since used preservative, and have been shipping pasteurized cream all through the season, which has given good satisfaction to the parties using it." In conclusion, he says: "Pasteurization will do the work more successfully, better and without any danger to the health of the parties using the cream."

H. A. Hurlbert, Caron, Assa., writes :—  
"The Farmer is a fine paper, well suited for stockmen and mixed farming."

"No progressive farmer can afford to do without such a valuable publication as The Nor'-West Farmer."—Carman Standard.

## Australian Dairying.

Australia is one of our most formidable rivals both in the British markets and on the Pacific coast, and it is interesting to know the system by which it is produced. Wealthy old-timers got hold of large areas of choice land at nominal prices, which they have cleared and sown down to English grass seeds. These they let out to poor, but industrious, settlers, for whom they provide the necessary stock and implements. The tenant, besides his cows, grows a quantity of grain. In that climate very little shelter is needed, and the cattle graze in the fields all the year round. The milk is sent to the factory, and for that the land owner draws his check monthly, handing over one-third of it to the tenant as his share. In this way a family with no capital but industrious habits can earn a very comfortable living, and, if thrifty, save money and start on their own account. The rapid increase of the Australian dairy output is proof enough of the popularity of this combination of capital and labor for their mutual advantage.

## A Scotch Dairy Competition.

We pioneers of Western Canada naturally pride ourselves on the amount of very live competition always in evidence, even at our very smallest local shows, especially round Winnipeg. Kilmarnock, Scotland, has long been noted for its dairy shows, and though the total prize money offered is only \$2,440 for 1,346 entrants, competitors come from all parts of Scotland, and some from England. In the butter-making contest alone there are 50 entrants, and would have been more if they could have been taken in. There has been only a moderate advance in the size of the show for the last five years, except in the butter-making, where the entries are more than doubled. This year's entries are as follows: Cheese, 600; butter, 238; grain and seeds, 52; roots, 148; potatoes, 76; fruit and vegetables, 102; honey, 80; butter-making, 50. It requires no ordinary discrimination to make correct awards in such contests, where the ability of the contestants is so evenly matched.

If you have a few good cows, get them in shape to do something this winter.

J. A. Ruddick has gone to New Zealand to take up his new work as Dairy Commissioner. There are some 320 creameries there, all large ones and doing a big business.

At no time of the year are cows so apt to lose flesh and shrink in their milk yield as just now. The pastures are apt to be bare, and nothing there for the cows, yet people turn them out day after day, expecting them to hunt their own living. As a result the cows shrink in their milk yield and lose flesh. The loss of flesh is not noticed at the time, because the hair is all standing up. But when the cows are in the stable and the hair smoothed down, then it is seen how much flesh they have lost. This can be avoided by beginning early to feed the cows meal when they come in. They should also be fed other feed if the pasture is short, and by all means kept in the stable at night. When feeding is begun the cows depend on it and cease hunting so actively for themselves. Therefore, the feed should be sufficient to satisfy their wants, and what they may gather will be just that much extra. Attention to these things will carry the cows over the worst period of the year in good form for winter work.

## An English Visitor's Views of Dairying in Manitoba.

R. A. Lister, founder and president of the well-known dairy supply firm, R. A. Lister Co., Ltd., Dursley, Eng., has been in the city lately on his annual tour of inspection of his many business agencies, and favored *The Farmer* with a visit. Although the line of credit it has been found advisable to give has swallowed up a larger amount of capital than was at one time thought necessary, he is on the whole satisfied with the business that has been done at the Winnipeg branch and of its management by Wm. Scott. The number of Alexandra separators sold during the last twelve months in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia has reached nearly the 1,000 mark. The manager has just placed a straight order for 500 more new machines to be delivered in April next. This is a practical proof of the high esteem in which the Alexandra separator is held, and when the simplicity of its construction and non-liability to get out of order is considered, it is not to be wondered at. For a machine with larger capacity for farms where 25 cows or more are milked, Messrs. Lister have introduced their easy-running Melotte machines, the largest size of which has a capacity of 850 lbs. an hour by hand—40 per cent. more than any other machine made, and can be easily operated by a woman.

Mr. Lister has been coming to Manitoba now for six years, and is therefore in a position to judge of the progress and requirements of the province. He is satisfied that if the future success of Manitoba is to be assured, the farmers must turn more to mixed farming than they have done in the past. In the first place, rich as the soil is in natural constituents for the production of cereal crops, the time has now come when these constituents must be replaced by manuring, the land cropped in a proper system of rotation and more stock raised.

\* \* \*

The geographical position of Manitoba in relation to the Kootenay and other developments on the coast, leaving out of consideration the Klondyke altogether, is such as to place her in a position of great natural advantage. This is not a theorizing statement, but a hard fact, and perhaps best realized when it is known that R. Scott, Shoal Lake, who manufactures a high grade of butter on the gathered cream system, has sold an immense lot of butter at 21 cents a pound, cash at the factory. Supposing that it took 25 pounds of milk to make each pound of butter, the new, warm skim milk, as a by-product, should be worth 3 cents for feeding pigs and calves, this would bring the price of Manitoba creamery butter up to 24 cents a pound, or more than can be realized by the farmers of Ontario or Quebec, or, for that matter, the old country or Denmark. Unless Manitoba farmers rise to the occasion and supply this market in the west, depend upon it, others will do so and a golden opportunity will be lost.

\* \* \*

Speaking on the subject of the recent rains, Mr. Lister said he came to Winnipeg, after reading the reports in the Montreal papers, with very pessimistic ideas. He was glad to find that although the reports were somewhat conflicting, they still showed that the quantity of saleable high grade wheat will be up to the average of other years, though there will be a considerable quantity of damaged grain. If this damaged grain is made use of on the farm by feeding it to milk cows, hogs and young growing stock, something will be returned to the land in the shape of rich manure, and the returns for the grain fed

the stock will in all probability be equal to what it would have been from the grain buyer. Mr. Lister contends that the cheapest and most efficient way of preparing damaged grain for feeding is by using a steam cooker, costing less than \$50. Little or no labor is needed to operate this; all that is needed besides the steamer is an old oil barrel. The steam-cooker can also be used for heating water for cows, or cooking potatoes or roots. Mr. Lister says that on some of the best equipped farms in the old country cooking or steaming grain is preferred to grinding it into meal, as unless the grinding is well done and softened, much of it passes through the animals undigested. Steamed feed is much easier of assimilation by stock than when poorly ground, and certainly possesses the advantage of being a cheaper preparation.

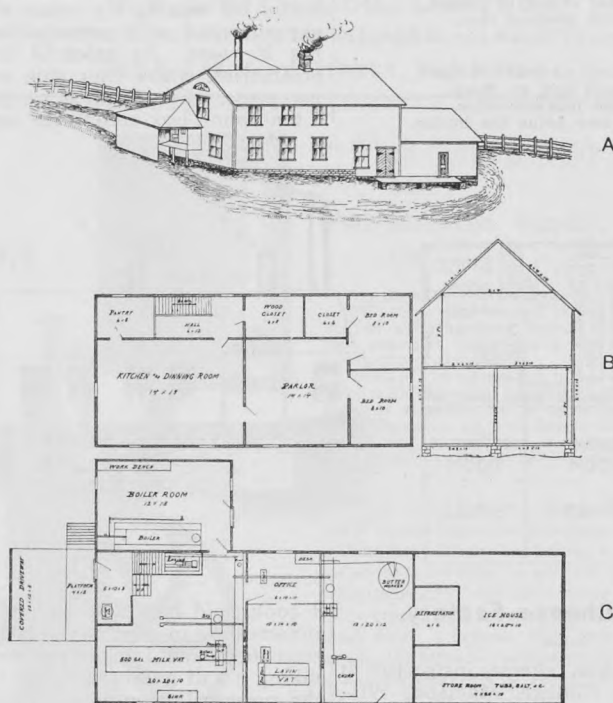
\* \* \*

Mr. Lister called attention to a circular, which he thought was issued by interested parties, and circulated in Manitoba, in which the statement was made that the Alexandra separator was losing in popularity. He said that this was entirely

the creameries should be established at central points, where a large supply can be obtained from the immediate neighborhood and supplies also sent in by rail. These creameries, to be thoroughly successful, should be under control by the Provincial Government in some such way as Prof. Robertson has control of the creameries in the Territories. If the government cannot take up this work, then there is a great opening for private enterprise. This work requires capital and a thorough knowledge of the business, and must be started and conducted in a thoroughly honest and straightforward fashion, thus enlisting the support of the patrons, who should be quite certain they are going to get their cash at least once a month.

## Plan of Creamery.

John Imrie, Misha Mokwa, Wis., gives in the last Wisconsin Farmer's Institute Report a plan of a creamery built in his neighborhood by the farmers themselves. The main building is 40x20 feet, 18-foot



A. Creamery. B. Second Floor. C. First Floor.

without foundation, and that the sales of this machine in Great Britain, France and South Africa have this year shown tremendous increases. In France alone one agent purchased and paid for \$35,000 worth of machines during the past twelve months. The small farmers of France engaged in dairying have been obliged to turn their attention to mechanical means of separating the cream, because the butter collectors of Normandy and Brittany have refused to send their butter collecting carts to farmers who were using the setting system, because of the tainted and uncertain quality that is nearly always made where milk is exposed to the odors of vegetables, meats, etc., the inevitable result of the want of proper conveniences. As these conditions are very prevalent in Manitoba, Mr. Lister thinks, of course, that the farmers should take a leaf out of the Frenchman's book, and not be slow in investing in a cream separator, because it does away with so many of the obstacles to successful dairying.

\* \* \*

Mr. Lister has great faith in the possibilities of the dairy industry of Manitoba. To attain the greatest success, however,

posts, with an ice house addition 20 feet high. The boiler room is 12x18x10. The upstairs is finished for living rooms for the butter-maker. The cost of the building, completely furnished, was \$2,200.

The Newdale creamery intends running as late into November as possible. The supply is keeping up well. One patron has been drawing about \$100 a month, another about \$80, and several between \$60 and \$70. These are good earnings, and it is only too bad that they are not more general. The cost of manufacturing at this creamery is said to be the lowest in the province. The cream being well bunched, the cost of gathering is low, and a large quantity coming in, the expense of making is also low. The creamery is working under another advantage—it has no debt. The make last year was about 56,000 lbs. This year it is expected that the 80,000 lb. mark will be reached.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY,

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. [225]





## How to Dress and Ship Poultry and Game.

In the first place, poultry should be well fed and well watered, and then kept from 18 to 24 hours without food before killing. Stock dresses out brighter when well watered and adds to the appearance. Full crops injure the appearance and are liable to sour, and when this does occur, correspondingly lower prices must be accepted than obtainable for choice stock. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck.

To Dress Chickens—Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck; hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines nor crop. Scalded chickens sell best to home trade, and dry picked best to shippers, so that either manner of dressing will do if properly executed. For scalding chickens the water should be as near the boiling point as possible, without boiling; pick the legs dry before scalding; hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times; if the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick; the feathers and pin feathers should then be removed immediately very cleanly, and without breaking the skin; then "plump" by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water; hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body. To dry pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chickens are bleeding; do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin.

To Dress Turkeys.—Observe the same instructions as given for preparing chickens, but always dry pick. Dressed turkeys, when dry picked, always sell best and command better prices than scalded lots, as the appearance is brighter and more attractive. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before January 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small fat hen turkeys only, old Toms being sold at a discount.

Ducks and Geese.—Should be scalded in the same temperature of water as for other kinds of poultry, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some parties advise, after scalding, to wrap them in a blanket for the purpose of steaming, but they must not be left in this condition long enough to cook the flesh. Do not undertake to dry pick geese and ducks just before killing for the purpose of saving the feathers, as it causes the skin to become very much inflamed, and is a great injury to the sale. Do not pick the feathers off the head; leave the feathers on for two or three inches on the neck. Do not singe the bodies for the purpose of removing any down or hair, as the heat from the flame will give them an oily and unsightly appearance. After they are picked clean they should be held in scalding water about ten seconds for the purpose of plumping, and then rinsed off in clean cold water. Fat heavy stock is always preferred.

Before packing and shipping, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but

not frozen; the animal heat should be entirely out of the body; pack in boxes or barrels; boxes holding 100 to 200 lbs. are preferable, and pack snugly; straighten out the body and legs, so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape; fill the packages as full as possible to prevent moving about on the way; barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese; when convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package, mark kind and weight of each description on the package and mark shipping directions plainly on the cover.

During cold weather game birds of all kinds should not be drawn. Before being packed they should be thoroughly cold and dry. Smooth feathers down nicely, and pack them in their natural shape as much as possible. Do not place the head under the wing, as it is quite apt to bleed and cause a bad spot on the side of the bird. Late in the season it is well to wrap in paper prairie chickens, partridge and quail. Buyers then give such the preference; but during the fore part of the season, when the weather is more changeable, the paper proves damaging to the keeping of the game. Barrels are favorable packages for prairie chickens, but partridge and quail should be packed in boxes, not over three to four dozen each for the former and ten to fifteen dozen for the latter; avoid, as far as possible, putting more than one kind of game in a package.

Venison.—Whole deer, when sent to market, should have the liver and lights taken out, as they only have to be thrown away here, and are detrimental to the sale of the carcass. When forwarded over long distances, and at a costly rate of freight, only the hind part of the carcass, including the loin and ribs, should be sent to market. The skin should be stripped from the fore part and carefully wrapped about the saddle, thus keeping it clean and in good order.

## Ontario Eggs for Manitoba.

It is reported that unusually large quantities of eggs are being shipped from Ontario to points in Manitoba because the supply here in no way meets the demand. This should not be. Surely Manitoba can raise enough eggs to meet her own consumption. Here, then, is another avenue for the surplus waste grain that promises to be plentiful this winter. Properly managed, poultry can be made as profitable a line of work on the farm as any other. It will require, of course, some outlay for proper buildings, but once these have been obtained, a nice return can be counted upon from the poultry year after year.

Poultry raising on the farm is too often a sort of haphazard work. The accommodation is not suitable, and it is no persons work in particular to look after them. If they are cared for at all, it is by the farmer's wife, but she is not supported in this by the farmer himself as she should be. The work is not heavy, and has been carried on very successfully by women in all parts of the country. There is no reason why any smart young woman on a farm in the west cannot make a good thing out of poultry. Get the men folks to fix up the poultry house as it should be and try it.

At the dinner table in a country hotel, a guest said to a waitress:—

"Miss, are you sure this is wild duck that you are giving me?"

"Wild! Well, I should think it was. If you'd seen us chasin' that duck more'n forty times round the yard 'fore we ketch-ed it, you'd know it was wild."

## Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

50 pairs of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pair. 100 pairs of young Bronze Turkeys, after Sept. 15, from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair. From prize stock. I also have young stock of different breeds for sale. Write.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS, which are made in the following sizes:

50 egg size,	\$12.50,	f.o.b. Quincy, Ill.
100 "	"	20.00, " "
200 "	"	23.75, " "
300 "	"	32.50, " "
400 "	"	42.50, " "

These machines have copper tanks, moisture pans, thermometers, egg testers, egg turners, regulators and lamps. Everything is complete, and every machine goes out with a guarantee that it will do as represented or money will be refunded.

Address—CHAS. MIDWINTER,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Are still headquarters for the leading strains of S. and R. C. W. Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Black Spanish. I have on hand about 400 head of young stock, and to make room for them I am now offering the bulk of my choice breeding stock for sale in pairs, trios or breeding pens, at low prices, quality considered. Young stock for sale in fall.

ADDRESS—  
GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P.O.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

## BLACK MINORCAS

J. DENNER & SON, 295 Fountain St., Winnipeg, Breeders of high-class Minorcas, will this season breed from two pens.

No. 1 Pen—headed by brother to the winner of New York Show, 1897, mated to pullets imported direct from Pitts, of England, winner at the Crystal Palace.

No. 2 Pen—Pitts' cockerel and Duff's and Roberts' hens. A limited number of Eggs for setting will be sold from these two pens. 2246

## BUFF COCHINS.

Chicks from my prize-winning pens at reasonable prices, either cockerels, pairs, trios or pens properly mated. These birds took first prize at Winnipeg Industrial and Brandon this year in both the aged and chicken classes.

F. D. BLAKELY,  
2304 285 Ellen St., Winnipeg.

## EGGS IN WINTER.

POULTRY SUPPLIES:

Green Cut Bone, Ground Oyster Shells, Webster and Hannum Bone Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, etc.

A few fine PEKIN DUCKS for sale. Write for particulars. R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.



**H. C. STOVEL,**  
MANAGER.

**HAVE MOVED**

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**ENGRAVINGS...**

OF ALL KINDS

**'...EXECUTED**

## An Easy Way of Plucking Fowls.

The Australian method of plucking fowls possesses the advantages of being rapid and easy. As soon as the birds are dead, plunge each in turn into a pail of boiling water, into which one and a half pints of cold water has been thrown (the object is just to scald them), taking care that the water reaches every part of the feathers. One minute's souping is generally sufficient; if kept in too long the skin is apt to discolor, and if not long enough the feathers will not easily draw. Every feather can now be stripped off in the easiest possible manner—in fact, they can almost be brushed off. The skin never tears, and the insects that infest all chickens will have disappeared. When clear, pump on the birds to rinse off the wet feathers that still adhere, wipe tenderly with a soft cloth, and hang up to dry with a cloth fastened loosely round. This is to keep them from the air and preserve them white. By this means all the feather stumps are perfectly removed. Ducks cannot be treated in the same manner, as the oil in the feathers prevents the water from penetrating.

## Preparing for Winter.

Is your hen house ready for winter? Are you one of those procrastinating mortals that put off doing a thing until it is too late to do it? If you are, go to work at once and get the poultry house in shape for the winter campaign. If you don't, the hens will lay you no eggs this winter, because if they get a setback now they will just quit. If necessary, remodel the house, put in a good-sized window, so that the hens can get a little sunshine every day the sun is out—and, by the way, sunshine is good for other farm stock besides hens. It is the best tonic going. The window should be a double one. Close up all cracks through which the winter's wind will howl a funeral dirge over the chickens. Get some lumber and building paper, and put a double lining in the house with a hollow space between. Cover the outside of the building with building paper, lap it well and tack battens over it to keep in place. Now if you can give this a good coating of paint it will make the paper last much longer and also make it more impervious to the wind. If you can afford it, it is best to use a waterproof paper for the outside. There should be a dead air space in the ceiling as well as the sides.

While you are at it, clear out everything—roosts, nests and all filth and litter. Then give the windows a good cleaning, clear out all cobwebs and dust and whitewash the inside. Clean the roosts and nests before you put them back. Give them a coating of coal oil, then set fire to the oil and burn it off. This will clear out any lice, etc. It is just as well to burn some sulphur in the house before the whitewashing is done, or a little carbolic acid in the whitewash will answer the same purpose. Put fresh straw in the nests and return things to their places. You will be pleased with the way the hens will enjoy their clean quarters.

If the hens have been using the house all summer, they will likely be infested with lice and mites. Now, it won't do to put lousy hens into a clean house. Therefore, the hens should have access to a good dust bath, one in which they can get their feathers well filled with dust. Keep putting coal oil on the roosts, and these two things will keep the fowl comparatively free of this scourge of the hen-house. It is utterly impossible to raise a full crop of lice and eggs from the same hens at the same time. Sifted, dry coal ashes make a good dust bath, if fine dry

earth cannot be had. Get a fair-sized box and keep a liberal supply of dust in it in the hen-house ready for the hens. A little sulphur in the dust bath is a good thing. Provide a good scratching pen for them, for, in getting the best returns during the winter, you have to work upon the principle of "no scratch, no eat." By judicious feeding there is no reason why a nice lot of eggs cannot be obtained all winter.

## Discriminate.

This is a good time of year to lay well defined plans for the poultry yard for next year. In many flocks there will be wintered—unless they die in the meantime—a lot of old, broken down birds which have already run their term of usefulness. Lock the flock through and see just how many of them are really worth the expense of keeping over. Don't keep too many, but allow a few for loss during winter. Then make chicken broth or a funeral with the rejected ones. Only strong young stock as a rule are worth keeping. Where geese, turkeys, ducks, hens and pigeons are kept in numberless herds, crowding out each other and destroying five or six acres of crop for a maintenance, consider well if the game is worth the candle, and prepare the unneeded ones to grace somebody's Christmas table. Do not trust to the survival of the fittest, but take the matter into your own hands. The thinning out of the flock is something in which many farmers exercise the most remarkable abandonment. They go out with a club or a shotgun an hour before dinner time and blaze away at the first thing with feathers which approaches, regardless as to whether it be a spring chick or the most historical Biddy about the farm. If the fowl are taken from the perch at night, this hit and miss plan may be replaced by a careful and intelligent selection. Figure out how many are needed for next year, and after disposing of the surplus see that the remnant are well wintered.

## How to Distinguish Old Hens.

From an article by Mr. Edward Brown, F.L.S., a renowned author and authority on poultry matters in Great Britain, we condense the following: "Fowls should be killed off after they have completed their second year. Birds may be marked so as to be easily distinguished by putting a ring on one leg when they are pullets. The best time is when pullets are from five to six months old. A round india rubber such as those used for umbrellas, or a ring of copper or any soft flexible metal, is suitable. The ring should be put on to fit fairly close, but not tight enough to injure the leg. An examination should be made of every fowl a fortnight after the ring has been put on. In order to distinguish between the fowls one and two years old, it is a good plan to put the rings on the left legs only in one year, and the rings on the right legs only next year, and so on in the alternate years. If the rings are put on the right legs in 1898, then all hens in the flock with rings on the right legs will be ready for killing in 1900. If the rings are put on the left legs in the autumn of 1899, then those hens will be ready for killing in the autumn of 1901. It is desirable that written record should be made of the facts, as the memory is apt to be faulty. The advantage to the poultry keeper from marking the fowls far more than compensates for the trouble which is involved.

John C. Wood, Fort Qu'Appelle, writes: "The Nor'-West Farmer we read with much pleasure."

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## HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Light Brahmas, Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, Black Langshans, Cornish Indian Game, S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, White Wyandottes, one pen R. C. Brown Leghorns cheap, and Buff Bantams.  
Correspondence solicited. 2471 Prices right.

## G. H. GRUNDY,

Box 688, VIRDEN, MAN.,

Breeder and importer of high-class Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Red Game Bantams. Having been a breeder and prize-winner for the past 15 years, can guarantee satisfaction. Will mate up young stock in pairs, trios or pens, not akin. All Cockerels for sale. Prices right.

**For Sale,** Barred and White Rocks, Golden and Silver Sp. Hamburgs, White Crested Black Polish, Black African Bantams and Pekin Ducks. Write me for prices.  
**JAS. F. McLEAN, Box 394, Brandon.**

## Manitoba & North-Western Ry. Co.'s

Time Card, Sept. 23rd, 1898.

		WEST	EAST
Winnipeg	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	10 30	
Winnipeg	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		11 10
Portage la Prairie	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	12 30	
Portage la Prairie	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		19 20
Gladstone	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	14 05	
Gladstone	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		17 55
Neepawa	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	15 00	
Neepawa	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		16 30
Minnedosa	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	15 55	
Minnedosa	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		16 05
Rapid City	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	17 10	
Rapid City	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		14 00
Birtle	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	18 45	
Birtle	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		20 50
Birtle	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	20 50	
Birtle	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		23 20
Birtle	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	23 20	
Birtle	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		20 50
Birtle	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	21 50	
Birtle	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		22 15
Birtle	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	22 15	
Birtle	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		11 20
Birtle	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	11 20	
Birtle	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		9 00
Russell	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	23 00	
Russell	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		8 15
Yorkton	Lv. Tues., Thurs., Sat.	24 00	
Yorkton	Ar. Mon., Wed., Fri.		7 20

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## SEVERAL GOOD FARMS

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## Fattening Within a Fortnight.

An eastern poultry fancier fattens cockerels for market by confining them in a pen with plenty of room and air, but out of cold drafts, and feeding them three times a day. For breakfast, warm boiled potatoes, pumpkins, or squash crushed when hot, thickened with cornmeal and seasoned with salt and pepper; dinner and supper, whole, bright corn. A pan of sweet skimmed milk stands before them all the time, and the pen is kept warm and dark by putting fresh straw bedding on the floor and hanging heavy curtains over the windows. Cockerels fatten in this way in nine to thirteen days. At feeding time the curtains are raised to admit the light. Cut green bone and meat is given every third day, and boxes of grit and oyster shells are kept within reach.

## Poultry Crop of 1898.

The following is a fairly good estimate of the poultry crop for Canada and the United States:—

**Turkeys.**—From the numerous reports received we learn that the crop of turkeys for the year 1898 will not vary much from that of last year—possibly 5 to 10 per cent. larger, or about 65 to 70 per cent. of a full crop. For the year 1897 the crop was about 75 per cent. of the crop of 1896, and was 60 per cent. of a full crop. The increase this year, if any, was due to the high prices which ruled last year, in consequence of a short crop, and influenced farmers to increase their supply of turkeys. But the wet and cold spring had a tendency to kill off an unusual number of young turkeys. Besides, there was only a comparatively small number of turkeys carried over from last year, and there was not the stock on hand with which to build up a new crop very fast. Hence the crop is not likely to be much larger than last year, and the general impression is that good paying prices to farmers will again prevail. One thing noticed was that many reports indicated a later crop—anywhere from two to four weeks late.

**Chickens.**—The crop will again be a large one—fully as large as 1897, possibly 10 per cent. higher—and as the crop of 1897 was 10 per cent. larger than 1896, it is generally conceded that the crop will be above an average. In nearly every instance the crop was reported same as last year or larger. The wet weather and cold spring also had the effect of lessening the crop of chickens. But notwithstanding the misfortune which visited some sections, other points made up for this loss, and the crop will be a large one and chickens will be plentiful.

**Ducks.**—The reports again indicate a large crop for this year, and it is fair to estimate that the supply of ducks will be as large for the year 1898 as it was in 1897, which was 15 per cent. larger than for the year 1896. The season has been quite favorable for the raising of ducks. Rains have been sufficient to keep the streams and creeks full of water. Besides, a great many ducks were left over from the year 1897, which laid the foundation for a good crop in 1898. The low prices which prevailed during 1897 naturally discouraged the raising of ducks in many sections and some points report a material reduction. There were also losses from other causes. But, notwithstanding the shortage in some sections, others make up the deficiency, and the crop will compare favorably with that of last year.

**Geese.**—The crop of geese, while not a full crop, will be quite large and estimated at about 85 per cent., or about the same as last year to possibly a little larger. The cold and wet spring may have had some

effect upon the hatching, but fairly good prices realized for the crop of 1897 induced parties to increase the production, and the increase in some sections will make up for the losses in others. Prospects are that the quality of the geese will be better than last year, as grain is cheaper and farmers will be more inclined to feed than they were during the year 1897.

## A Good Egg Record.

The following record of thirteen White Plymouth Rock hens in the production of eggs is given by an exchange as being a true report:—

	No. of Eggs.	Average Price.	Value of Eggs.
October .....	183	31	\$4.72
November .....	151	38	4.53
December .....	169	38	5.35
January .....	263	34	7.45
February .....	264	27	5.94
March .....	288	19	4.87
April .....	258	15	3.22
May .....	269	17	3.82
June .....	240	21	4.20
July .....	263	24	5.26
August .....	223	25	6.63
September .....	224	28	5.22

Totals ..... 2,795 ..... \$61.21

Cost of food ..... 16.25

Profit ..... \$44.96

Profit per fowl, \$3.45.

This shows an average of 215 eggs per hen during the year. It shows that hens can be made to pay. Whether fowls in large numbers can be made to do as well is not as certain. The best record for a large flock of hens is that held by C. N. Wykoff, whose 600 White Leghorn hens laid an average of 196 eggs in one year. The average hen does not lay nearly so many as that, but by careful selection, breeding and feeding, it is possible to greatly increase the laying qualities. A hen that will lay from 175 to 200 eggs in a year will make a handsome profit for her owner.

About one ounce of meat three times a week is enough per hen. About two pounds per week for a flock of ten or a dozen.

The food of moulting hens should include considerable lean meat or scraps. Their roosting place should be dry, as moisture makes trouble for hens in the half-feathered stage.

A. B. Clifford, of Elkhorn, Man., is an enthusiastic poultryman as well as mill owner. A representative of The Farmer had the pleasure of looking through his yard recently and found the poultry looking well, though it was the moulting season. He has some choice birds in the following varieties: Brahmas, B. P. Rocks and Indian Game. In the latter variety he had the misfortune to loose a fine cock by drowning in an open well. He also has a few good turkeys, also Pekin ducks. From the stock he has we may expect some good results in the near future.

Chas. Midwinter, Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, has been appointed sole agent for the Victor incubators and brooders, manufactured by George Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill. These machines were on exhibition at the Winnipeg Industrial, being operated by a son of Mr. Midwinter, eight years of age, in one of which were hatched out 26 chicks from 40 untested eggs. The incubator won first prize and silver medal, while the brooder was awarded first prize and bronze medal. The Farmer can recommend this western agent to any person in need of either of these machines.

## The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60) the following persons ONLY are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for service rendered as such:

Atkinson, John C. ....	Winnipeg.
Alton, A. L. ....	McGregor.
Alton, W. W. ....	Souris.
Baker, G. P. ....	Russell.
Braund, F. J. ....	Wawanesa.
Coote, H. L. ....	Minnedosa.
Cox, S. A. ....	Brandon.
Dann, J. ....	Deloraine.
Dunbar, W. A. ....	Winnipeg.
Fisher, J. F. ....	Brandon.
Fowler, James. ....	Souris.
Graham, N. ....	Dauphin.
Green, Enoch. ....	Birtle.
Hatton, J. ....	Alexander.
Henderson, W. L. ....	Carberry.
Hinman, W. J. ....	Winnipeg.
Hilliard, W. A. ....	Minnedosa.
Hilton, Geo. ....	Portage la Prairie.
Hopkins, A. G. ....	Neepawa.
Harrison, Walter. ....	Glenboro.
Hurt, W. N. J. ....	Birtle.
Irwin, J. J. ....	Stonewall.
Lake, W. H. ....	Miami.
Leslie, Wm. ....	Melita.
Little, C. ....	Winnipeg.
Little, M. ....	Pilot Mound.
Little, William. ....	Boissevain.
Lipsett, R. C. ....	Carberry.
Lipsett, J. H. ....	Carberry.
Livingstone, A. M. ....	Melita.
Martin, W. E. ....	Winnipeg.
McDonald, J. D. ....	Oak Lake.
McFadden, D. H. ....	Emerson.
McGillivray, J. ....	Manitou.
McKenzie, G. A. ....	Neepawa.
McLoughry, R. A. ....	Moosomin.
McMillan, A. ....	Virden.
Monteith, R. E. ....	Killarney.
Murray, G. P. ....	Winnipeg.
Nagle, J. W. ....	Morden.
Reid, D. S. ....	Hartney.
Robinson, Peter E. ....	Emerson.
Roe, J. S. ....	Neepawa.
Rombough, M. B. ....	Morden.
Rowcroft, S. V. ....	Birtle.
Rutherford, J. G. ....	Portage la Prairie.
Sankey, Chas. A. ....	Boissevain.
Smith, H. D. ....	Winnipeg.
Spiers, John. ....	Virden.
Shoults, W. A. ....	Gladstone.
Smith, W. H. ....	Carman.
Snider, J. H. ....	Virden.
Stevenson, Jas. A. ....	Carman.
Sweeney, W. ....	Portage la Prairie.
Thompson, S. J. ....	Carberry.
Torrance, F. ....	Winnipeg.
Taylor, W. R. ....	Portage la Prairie.
Waldon, Thos. ....	Killarney.
Walker, John St. Clair. ....	Sheppardville.
Welch, John. ....	Roland.
Whimster, Murdo. ....	Hamiota.
Williamson, Arthur E. ....	Morris.
Young, M. ....	Manitou.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute and renders him liable for prosecution.

W. A. DUNBAR, REGISTRAR.  
(1537F)

## WINNIPEG LODGING AND COFFEE HOUSE LOMBARD STREET.

THE above Lodging House is fitted up with every modern convenience, including Smoking Room, Bath Rooms and Lavatories.

The Beds are iron, with woven wire mattress.

The building is cleanly, bright and attractive, and provides the best accommodation at the lowest cost.

### RATES.

Meals from 5 cents up.

Beds—Separate room, 15 cents a night; double room, 10 cents.

### INSPECTION INVITED.

The Lodging House was opened for business on 1st November.

### Too Poor.

One of Western Canada's wealthiest farmers the other day remarked that he could have lots of machinery lying about his farm unprotected, the same as some of his neighbors, but that he was rather too poor as yet for that. He put the matter tersely and well. Many men seem to think that it is only right that the well-to-do should have everything in ship-shape, but by some system of reasoning found outside the pale of ordinary logic, they conclude that almost anything is good enough for the man not so "well fixed."

Successful men are all too poor for many things we might name. They are too poor to sow foul seed grain. They are too poor to "cut and cover" in plowing, even though wages are high and time short. They are too poor to grow wheat upon the same land until it is entirely cropped out. They are too poor to let weeds over-run their farms. They are too poor to let their fences fall over, or their buildings leak and remain unpainted. They are too poor to run a farm without at least a little live stock. They are too poor to let their growing stock or their cows run down for want of feed after burning their straw heaps. They are too poor to be in the town bar-room while there is work to do at home. They are too poor to be "so busy" that they do not have time to read a good farm journal and a few good newspapers or magazines. They are too poor to neglect using their heads as well as their hands. They are altogether too poor for any of these and many other very simple things we see many persons take a try at and fail for lack of capital. There have been a few who have had money enough to keep up these luxuries for a while, but they have all given up farming and gone to the Klondyke—we beg pardon, some of them are as hard-up as when they first started.

### A Canadian Wheat Centre.

Under the above caption The Northwestern Miller gives an interesting account of Fort William and its grain elevators. Good illustrations are also given of the elevators, especially of the new steel tank elevator that has been erected this summer. As a large percentage of the wheat exported from the grain growing districts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories passes through Fort William, and is either stored or transhipped to vessels, the facilities for doing this work are constantly improving. The three wooden elevators, A, B, C, which have handled the grain trade so far are built on the banks of the Kaministiquia river. This river is navigable for boats drawing from 17 to 21 feet of water for a distance of ten miles, and the C.P.R., with a view to the possible growth of the shipping interests at that point, have secured the right-of-way for six miles up the river. The new steel tank elevator is built at a point about a mile up the river from the old ones. This elevator consists of eight tanks, each holding 125,000 bushels of grain, and eight tanks holding 33,000 bushels, or 1,500,000 bushels in all. They are simply steel cylinders 55 feet wide and 60 feet high, roofed over with a steel arch. No less than 47 tons of bolts were used in its construction. Two of the other elevators have a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels each and the other 1,500,000. Thus, the total capacity for grain at Fort William is close to 5,500,000 bushels.

The grain is inspected by inspectors appointed by the Dominion government. F. E. Gibbs is the chief inspector and R. R.

Reavely is his chief deputy, while about a dozen under inspectors are employed. The grain is inspected in carload lots, the charge being 40 cents per car. The fees of the office pay the expenses of inspection. Such wheat as is of low grade, by reason of smut, for instance, is sent to what Mr. Gibbs, in conversation on the subject, called the "wheat hospital." This is an elevator over in Port Arthur. The wheat, by an ingenious system of cleaning and burnishing, is cleaned of all smut, and the kernel comes out as fine as need be, ready for milling. Mr. Gibbs, himself once a practical miller, says that the hospital wheat is really better than No. 1 hard for milling purposes, because it is absolutely clean and has been reduced in bulk enough to make it solid wheat. But its record is against it, and it cannot be given a grade.

The company who own the "wheat hospital" do not do a regular business in buying and selling grain, but cleans, scours and stores for other parties. Cleaning the wheat costs one cent a bushel; scouring rejected No. 1, one cent per bush.; rejected No. 2, three cents per bush. Three cents per bushel is the hospital price for the cure of the no-grade patients. Plans are now being made to enlarge this elevator, it being one of the first built. Facilities for drying wheat are being put in place, so as to be able to handle the damp wheat that will be sure to come forward this year.

### Care of Farm Implements.

Few farmers look upon the money they have invested in their farm machinery and implements as being just as much a part of their capital and stock in trade as their live stock or the farm itself. If they did, they would take a great deal better care of them. If the farm is allowed to run down, or is abused, it depreciates in value. The same applies to stock. We don't see farmers neglecting these things; they are all looked after sharply, because they know that they will be money in pocket by doing so. With implements, however, it seems to be somewhat different. It may be because farmers cannot see where the money lies in taking care of them, and as a result they are left standing around the yard the whole year through, with only Nature's covering of rust to protect them. The life of an implement in Manitoba is not nearly as long as it ought to be. This summer we saw a binder at work doing its tenth season's work. The owner attributed its long life of usefulness to the fact that it was kept under cover all the time it was not in use. He had just as large an amount of cutting to do as his neighbor, who had used up two binders and was well along with his third one in the same time.

One of the biggest leakages on the farm is the poor care given to farm machinery. It amounts to a heavy item every year. Yet those farmers who will not take care of their implements are usually the first to growl about hard times. Implements have to be exposed to wind and weather while they are in use in the field, that should be enough, the rest of the time they should be under shelter. Protection of some kind can be made for them if the farmer is determined to have it. The farmer who leaves his implements exposed during the year to all kinds of weather is paying a very high rate of interest on the value of his implements. He might better pay interest on money borrowed to erect a suitable implement house.

It is a good plan to overhaul each implement as it is stored away in the fall. Scour off all plow points, mould-boards, etc.; tighten up all bolts, replace any

broken ones; make all the repairs you can, and order at once all repairs that are necessary to put the implements in working order for next season's work. When all are in shape, it is a good plan to give both the iron and wood work of the implements a coating of warm linseed oil. This will prevent the iron work rusting. If implements are put in shape in the fall there will be no unnecessary delay in starting spring work when time is valuable.

### The New Souris Grist Mill.

One of our representatives was in Souris last month, and called around to see how the new grist mill, which is in course of construction, was coming on. The main part of the building, 40x70 feet, five stories high, was completed, as was also the engine and boiler house, and a wing on one end, 65x50 feet. A warehouse, 80x60 feet, three stories high, at the other end of the main building, had the walls almost finished. The whole building is of solid brick and presents a most imposing front of over 200 feet. The main part is 78 feet in height, and the whole is set off by a great brick chimney, which rises to a height of 100 feet. A 200-horsepower engine was being put in. The capacity of the mill will be 300 barrels per day. The owners, Messrs. McCulloch & Herriott, are certainly going to have a splendid mill, the best, we believe, outside the cities. From the way the work was progressing, it was expected that grinding will be commenced about Christmas.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### Swamp Fever.

W. H. Morris, Glenlyon, Man., writes: "Your editorial on page 457 in the October number on 'Swamp Fever' was interesting to many of your readers. I wish this subject could be more fully explained, that is, if swamp fever is the disease that so many horses die of here, as well as all over the Northwest. We have lost 14 during the last eight years, and settlers all around here have lost some of theirs. I have no doubt but that it is from drinking bad water. There seems to be no cure for it. Some vets. call it lung fever, others typhoid, influenza, etc. Could you describe the symptoms of swamp fever in 'The Nor'-West Farmer', to see if it corresponds with that disease here? Is there a cure for it? By so doing, you will oblige a good many of your readers."

Answer.—More than one disease is included in the number to which farmers have given the name "swamp fever," and, to begin with, we must separate and identify these different maladies. "Lung fever" is not one of those usually confounded with swamp fever. "Lung fever" is really inflammation of the lungs, and a very little attention will convince that it is not connected with the causes which produce swamp fever. The diseases oftenest called swamp fever are three, influenza, malarial fever and pernicious anaemia. The first of these is a disease chiefly of the respiratory organs and is generally recognized by the fever (high temperature), debility (weakness), running at the eyes and nose, and occasional cough. It is more frequently mistaken for a severe cold than anything else, and its contagion lies in the air and not in the water. Malarial fever and pernicious anaemia are the diseases which may properly be called "swamp fevers," for they both appear to be caused by unwholesome water more than anything else. The symptoms first shown are muscular weakness in the loins and hind quarters, resulting in an uncertain gait, crossing of the hind legs, unwillingness to back up. The pulse is quickened and has a peculiar thrill, easy to recognize but difficult to describe. The temperature of the body, if measured with a clinical thermometer, is high, sometimes reaching 107° or 108°, and during the attack varies considerably. The appearance of the mucous membranes, where they can be seen in the mouth and nose, is paler than usual, and in prolonged cases looks washed out. Other symptoms are chiefly negative, that is, there are no indications of disease in any one organ of the body, the bowels and kidneys usually act regularly, there is no cough, and the appetite is generally fair.

It would be unwise to lay down any one line of treatment, as that would not suit all cases, and would therefore lead to disappointment; but in every case the water should be at once changed, the animal stabled, and fed chiefly on soft feed. Quinine is useful when the temperature is high, but is depressing if given in large doses or for a long time, and it is better for the horse owner, if possible, to obtain the services of a V. S., who can study the individual requirements of the case and prescribe accordingly.

### Experience with Grass This Year.

John S. Robson, Manitou, writes:—"My experience with grass this year was that timothy was nearly a failure here on account of the drouth in the spring and early summer. I plowed most of mine up and sowed oats on the land, but had a light crop, the summer being too dry. I had a good catch of timothy on about 20 acres. The Awnless Brome grass on first cutting was a good heavy crop and on the old meadows not so heavy. It will stand more drouth than timothy and does not winter-kill with me like timothy. I sowed Brome grass seed on wheat land and got a fairly good catch. I would advise sowing more seed when sown with a nurse crop than when sown alone. What Brome grass I sowed alone was a good catch, and, if sown early, makes fine fall pasture, but the cattle ought to be turned on before the pig weed or other plants ripen their seed. I cut all my grass for hay this year and will not have any seed for sale."

John Edwards, Tumbell, seeded down eight acres of land to Brome grass last spring and secured a good catch. It was sown without a nurse crop, and by the 1st of October would have made a good cutting for hay had not the fall of snow interfered. He thinks every farmer should have a good field of it.

### Best Variety of Turnips.

A. B. C., Minnedosa:—"Would you kindly let me know what kind of Swede turnips have given best satisfaction on the Experimental Farm or among the farmers generally?"

Answer, by S. A. Bedford, Experimental Farm, Brandon—Purple top Swede has nearly always given the best return per acre, and both shape and quality are excellent.

### Dogs to Pay the Wolf Bounty.

"A Sufferer," Binscarth, writes:—"I often see complaints in your valuable paper concerning the damage done to sheep by wolves and stray dogs. Now, why should not the dogs be made to pay the wolf bounty? I think if the government taxed all the useless dogs in Manitoba, say \$3 or more, and applied the money towards the destruction of wolves, we would soon be rid of both pests. The wolves in this district are getting more numerous than ever before, and make sheep raising out of the question. I once kept sheep, but found that I was simply supplying the wolves with cheap mutton."

Note.—This is a good suggestion, and we would like to hear what our readers have to say about it. In many of the townships in the older settled portions of the Dominion a dog tax is maintained to furnish a fund out of which those who are unfortunate in having sheep worried or destroyed by dogs are given some compensation. The compensation scheme could not be worked here, perhaps, on account of so many sheep being killed. There is nothing, however, to prevent any municipality imposing a dog tax and using the proceeds to in some way add to or increase the government bounty on wolves.

### A Stump Machine Wanted.

R. L., Oak Lake:—"Would you kindly advise us as to the best kind of a stump machine for pulling large oak stumps. What is the price of them and where can they be purchased?"

Answer.—There has been no call for stump machines in this country, consequently implement men do not handle them; neither do we know where they can be obtained. If there are only a few stumps, they can probably be blown out

with dynamite for less money than would purchase a stump machine.

### Feeding Value of Roots.

S. K., Russell, Man.:—"What is the difference in the feeding value of turnips and carrots, and how do they compare with sugar beets and mangels?"

Answer.—The various roots differ a little in their value for feeding purposes. The following table gives the average composition of our common roots:—

VARIETIES.	Water.	Ash.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo-Hydrates.	Crude Fibre.
Potatoes . . . . .	79.8	1.0	2.1	0.1	17.3	0.6
Sugar Beets . . . . .	86.5	0.9	1.8	0.1	9.8	0.9
Carrots . . . . .	88.6	1.0	1.1	0.4	7.6	1.3
Turnips . . . . .	90.5	0.8	1.1	0.2	6.5	1.2
Mangels . . . . .	90.9	1.1	1.4	0.2	5.5	0.9
Ruta-Baga . . . . .	88.6	1.2	1.2	0.2	7.5	1.3

Roots are supposed to be wholly digestible by all farm stock, so we do not need to find out what proportion is digested. It will be noticed that the amount of water in them is much the same with the exception of potatoes, which have only one-half the amount that there is in either turnips or mangels. Potatoes contain a large amount of carbohydrates or starchy matter, and on account of this require to be fed with some care, as too large a proportion of starchy matter in the feed has a tendency to retard digestion. The columns that should be studied are those headed protein, fat, and carbohydrates. This is because these are the substances that have a feeding value. From the percentages of protein in turnips and mangels one would judge that the latter should give slightly better returns in producing milk than the former because of the larger content of protein. For the same reason sugar beets give good returns when fed to milch cows. Both these roots have the added advantage of not imparting that flavor so characteristic of turnips. There is little difference in turnips and carrots. Carrots have always been considered especially good for horses. Roots have a value in feeding stock that cannot be shown in any analysis. This is in a medicinal line, their cooling and laxative nature aiding greatly in keeping stock healthy and in good heart. More of them should be grown and fed in the west.

### A Post Hole Borer.

J. S. Deverell, Duhamel, Alta., writes:—"Could you give me any information as

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Will not scratch the most delicate article.

to whether, and, if so, where, I can get an implement for boring post holes in hard ground (other than the ordinary post hole augur, which is of no use)? The soil here is a black loam of from 3 inches to 1 foot deep, under which is a hard, close, brownish clay, and a post hole auger makes no impression on the clay unless very wet. I have seen nothing advertised, but thought perhaps you might know of something suitable."

Answer.—An ordinary augur, with the help of a water barrel on wheels might be as good as you can get. But it may be worth while to try a steel bar, say 6 feet long, one inch thick, with a sharpened point, chisel shaped and drawn out thin, so as to be rammed down like the drill in a shot hole, with a little water to help. A flat cordwood stick laid on the ground, with the post nailed to it and a stay fastened from it to the post, might meet your views, driving the post as far into the ground as possible and then attaching the stay.

#### The Pouched Gopher.

Walter Brydon, Neepawa, sends us a fine specimen of the pouched gopher. We think it an intermediate variety, not a mole, but with front paws much the same as those of the mole. It has the true squirrel teeth and must be a vegetable feeder. It will be stuffed. Mr. Brydon reports considerable fall plowing, and thinks it right. So do we, for this year, any way. He also approves of salt in feed; so do we. The feeling for a summer fair at Neepawa is growing, but Mr. B. thinks there would be drawbacks to that as well as to the fall fair. Neepawa can carry through successfully either style, if only there is decent weather. No flies on the Beautiful Plains. He also reports that oats are a good crop, but so many are stacked for feed that hardly anyone knows how much they yield per acre. "Barley is also a good yield. Potatoes an average. Thinking the old Early Rose as good a potato as any, I sent to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for some seed, and I got a 3-lb. bag, and from that I dug six bushels of fine potatoes. That's a good enough yield for anybody."

#### Green Manuring.

A Reader, Brandon, writes:—"Would you kindly let me know through your columns what is the best green crop to put in for the purpose of plowing in as a green manure? Also, what would be a good thing to sow with wheat for the purpose of plowing in the following fall after wheat is harvested? What do you think of peas and oats together as a green manure?"

S. A. Bedford sends the following answer:—

Where clover cannot be grown, field peas are, I think, the best crop for plowing under. Rape is about the only crop that could be sown to plow under after the wheat was cut. I can see no advantage in sowing oats with the peas for plowing under. Some kinds of weeds are even better than oats for this purpose and cost nothing for seed.

Answer.—The fertility of the soil is closely associated with the amount of humus which it contains. There is no better or quicker way of increasing the store of humus in the soil than by plowing down as green manure a crop that gathers plant food from the atmosphere and stores it up in the soil. This is a popular method in the older provinces of the Dominion, and for such work there is nothing equal to clover. But when we come to Manitoba we find that definite knowledge of the action or value of green manure is absolutely wanting, except it be that obtained

in plowing down great crops of weeds, and this most farmers will agree has not been an unqualified success. Those who once believed in it are not so sure about it now, less of it being done, and wisely so, too. But when we look for definite experience of farmers sowing a crop for plowing under we find practically nothing to guide us. We doubt if it will ever be popular or profitable in Western Canada, because of the uncertainty of sufficient moisture to always ensure the quick rotting of the crop plowed down. Clover is the great crop for plowing down. Mr. Bedford believes that he has now solved the problem of growing it. By sowing it without a nurse crop he has had the plots come through the winter all right and give a good crop. This would not be satisfactory for plowing down, but could we get land seeded to clover and cut it for hay, it would do much to restore a large amount of humus, and consequently, fertility to the soil. The solution of this problem, as we see it, lies in seeding down more land to grass. All the land should come into grass once in five years. This is nature's method of resting the land and increasing the store of vegetable matter in the soil. We are also of the opinion that time will show that the best place to put stable manure will be on land seeded to grass, either during the winter or after the hay is cut. The grass or hay stubble holds more moisture than plowed land; the manure also aids in holding moisture, and these two also get more dew. The result is that the manure is rotted very quickly and soon incorporated with the soil. The extra growth of grass made will more than repay the trouble. This treatment is especially helpful to timothy. When the sod is turned down this store of vegetable matter is added to the soil. The presence of the roots and a large amount of vegetable matter in the soil will help the soil to withstand drouth and prevent drifting. If this plan were followed there would be no need to plow down green manures.

Failing this, the best crop to plow down will be peas, because they, like the clovers, have the power of gathering nitrogen from the atmosphere by means of their roots. Mr. Bedford's work this season shows that even if the peas are not plowed down they increase the fertility of the soil. The best yields and the best samples of wheat, as well, were this year grown on pea stubble. He recommends sowing two bushels of peas and two pecks of oats per acre, the oats helping to hold up the peas, when all can be cut with the binder and handled in the usual way. If this does not add enough fertility to the soil, then plow them down. On account of the lack of moisture anything sown with wheat will make rather an indifferent growth and not furnish much for plowing down. As suggested by Mr. Bedford, rape would probably be the best thing for this purpose. There is no advantage in sowing oats with the peas for plowing down.

The Farmer would be pleased to hear from anyone who has tried growing green crops for the express purpose of plowing them down. Quite an amount of green grain was plowed down in some places this year. We would be pleased to hear from those who did this when they are in a position to state the results.

#### A Sand Pump.

H. Cater, Brandon Pump Works, writes:—"In your October issue I notice an inquiry in reference to sand pumps, asking if they are made in this country, and if there is some one making them, but afraid to use printers' ink in advertising. I am advertising all kinds of wood and iron pumps in The Nor-West Farmer, which

covers the sand pump. Now, if anyone having trouble with quicksand in their wells (because that is what it is) will write to me, I will very gladly give them all the information I can as to the best method of overcoming this difficulty, and it will cost them nothing. I think I can suggest something that will meet most cases, as we have to deal with such cases very often. When writing, I would ask them to give me the depth of the well and the depth of the water."

#### Potato Bugs.

K., Treherne, writes:—"This last summer I was troubled with potato bugs, though they did not do me much harm. While raising my potatoes I found two or three bugs buried in the hills, evidently secure for the winter. What would you advise as to the best plan to avoid them another summer? Does it follow that they will trouble me again? Should I use another piece of ground for a summer, or will the winter kill them?"

Answer.—You cannot avoid them. When deeply buried in the ground, their natural wintering place, the frost does not kill them. Therefore, you will in all probability be troubled with them again next summer. A change of ground will, of course, be good, but they will soon find the potatoes. The best treatment is to sprinkle the potatoe vines with Paris green next summer, when the eggs hatch out, and the young slugs begin to eat the leaves.

#### Harrowing to Kill Weeds.

A western subscriber suggests that the leisure time of the next three months would be a good time to discuss the question of harrowing to kill weeds, if readers who have tried it will take the trouble to give their experience. The Farmer has for many years advocated this practice, always provided it was done before the weeds had got beyond the seed-leaf stage. Once the plant has got established, it will grow all the better for having been harrowed. We have heard of cases where even after broadcast sowing, the harrow did a world of good. The failures reported could generally be traced to the use of a heavy harrow on loose land, or to letting the weeds get too big before touching them. The Breed weeder and another of the same nature used last summer by Henry Nichol, of Brandon, do better, because lighter, than any harrow, and are not very expensive. This is a thoroughly practical question, and we shall welcome any account from those who have it. If the grain has been drilled in, and the effect in case of drouth were reported on. Such report would be very valuable.

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# Publishers' Desk

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Read our clubbing list on page 482 and order your winter's reading through The Nor'-West Farmer.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Have you read The Farmer's "Prize Competitions" on the editorial page of this issue? Put your thinking cap on and take an hour or two some evening and write in one or all of the competitions.

**BARLEY WANTED.**—Farmers and others having choice malting barley for sale would do well to send samples to Edward L. Drewry, Winnipeg, who is prepared to pay the highest cash price for good quality.

**NATIVE PLUM TREES FOR SALE.**—In this issue will be found an interesting article on native plums by Max D. Major, which, we feel sure, will be read with interest by every one of our readers. Mr. Major has spent years in developing two varieties that promised well, and he has not been disappointed in them. Our readers will also be pleased to know that Mr. Major has now ready for sale quite a number of young trees of the superior native varieties that he found and cultivated. In another place you will see his advertisement. Parties wishing to secure any of these trees should write at once.

**MODEL MEDICINE CHEST.**—S. S. Mayer, of Cartwright, Man., has placed on the market a medicine chest that should be very valuable to farmers. It contains a remedy for many of the diseases to which horses and cattle are liable. His chest contains, among others, medicines for coughs, colds, fever, colic, diarrhoea, etc.; liniment for sprains, swollen joints, spavins, bruises, kicks, etc.; white oils for external injuries, cuts, wounds, wind galls, etc.; lotion for harness sores, chapped heels, scratches, etc. Besides this there are tonics, condition powders, fever drenches, physic balls, blistering ointment, etc. It is a good thing to have on every farm. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**—The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, makes the following announcement:—Owing to the lamentable death of Frank A. Fairchild, our late president, we have this day elected the following officers: J. H. Fairchild, president; I. E. Fairchild, vice-president and manager; H. W. Hutchinson, treasurer and general manager, who will carry out the business as heretofore, characterized by the same spirit of fairness and liberality. While thanking you for the very liberal patronage and confidence you have extended to us in the past, we solicit a continuance of the same, assuring you we shall endeavor to merit it by promptness and care in all our business dealings.

**BLACK LEG IN CATTLE.**—Black leg is a well-known disease, and a costly one to cattle raisers. No satisfactory curative treatment has, as yet, been devised; but Black Leg can be prevented. Black Leg is caused by the introduction into the animal system of the specific germ of the disease; the germ generally entering the body through the food, but also through scratches or sores in the skin. The germ, once introduced into a pasture, will remain alive in the ground for a number of years, ready to enter and destroy the first animal that grazes over the spot. Like all germ diseases, Black Leg has a tendency to spread, unless checked by suitable measures. The infection is spread by sick and dead animals. Black Leg is most common among animals between 6 and 18 months old, but younger and older cattle are also susceptible to the malady. Until the well-known French scientist, Louis Pasteur, undertook his researches, some 18 years ago, Anthrax and Black Leg were considered to be one and the same disease. In fact, Black Leg, or Quarter Evil, is still technically called symptomatic Anthrax. Pasteur discovered that Anthrax and Black Leg were due to two distinct germs, somewhat alike, but differing in many essential respects. After many years of diligent research, Pasteur discovered that these diseases could be prevented by "vaccination" in the same way that small-pox is prevented by vaccination. We have, therefore, during the last 14 years, had two Vaccines, one preventing Anthrax and the other preventing Black Leg. These Vaccines have, during the last 12 years, been extensively and successfully used in nearly every country of Europe and in Australia, and the Pasteur Vaccines were introduced into North America by the Pasteur Vaccine Co. in the early part of 1895.

Since that time these Vaccines have been used with equal success to a very large extent in the United States, and to some extent in Canada, particularly in N. W. T. The Vaccines have been tried by both American and Canadian stockmen, and found to be all that was claimed for them by Pasteur, viz., to prevent the respective disease, Anthrax or Black Leg, as the case may be. The Pasteur Vaccine Co., whose headquarters in America are located in the Garden City Block, 59 Fifth Ave., Chicago, have recently issued a most instructive and useful pamphlet not only in regard to Black Leg and its preventive treatment by vaccination, but which also contains actual proofs of the economical and practical utility of the Pasteur Vaccine, these proofs consisting not only of official endorsements, but a vast number of testimonials from stockmen themselves, who have been using the Vaccine during the last three years. We recommend those of our readers, who are interested in the subject, to write for a copy of this pamphlet, which will be mailed free upon request.

The only crop upon which you may depend for a sure return is "wild oats."

"Time flies, you know." "Not always. It is now possible to make a century run."—Indianapolis Journal.

A. H. Hyatt, the well-known American dairy man, boasts that he had a cow which died when 23 years old and dropped him 19 calves. She never had any medicine, was blessed with a robust digestion, and her strong individuality was manifested by the fact that her calves were more like herself than the sire. She was a rare milker, as were many of her calves, and they were long-lived also. Such stock is rare and worthy of note, because she never had but the one owner, who did her justice.



## WINTER SPORTS

**"JACK FROST WILL SOON BE KING,"**

AND YOU OUGHT TO BE READY FOR THE FUN.

Send for our new Winter Catalogue, giving full description of our:

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**Skates,**  
**Foot-Balls,**  
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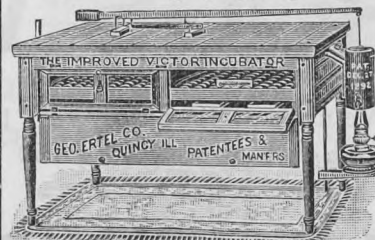


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### WITH THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR.



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Address—**GEO. ETEL CO., Patentee & Mfr., QUINCY, ILL., U.S.A.** Established 1867.  
Or **CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

TO REACH THE HOMES OF THE WEST, USE THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

## Market Review.

Winnipeg, Nov. 1, 1898.—Markets in the last ten days have been considerably excited by the European war scare. October wheat at Fort William was quoted at 76 on Oct. 22, and the 24th saw it as high as 78½. With the lull in the war feeling, prices have since gone down to what may be called normal figures, with occasional fluctuations in local markets. It is difficult to buy wheat that may be all right, but a shade tough, as is the case at many markets. The big mills do good service in keeping prices up to and sometimes beyond export values, and on the whole we think wheat here is fetching about all it is worth. The value to the producer of the wheat he raises is the thing above all others in which he is interested in getting reliable information. This The Farmer has done its best to get at up to the date of our going to press. The C. P. R. supplies daily a list of the prices paid at all its stations, and we have the same from the Manitoba & Northwestern. Northern Pacific reports, though not published, are much the same. Taking these quotations as we find them for Nov. 1, the range of figures is from 65c. at Killarney and Hartney down to 46c. at Rosthern, presumably in every case for No. 1 hard. The average range may be quoted as 52c. at Altona, Emerson and Poplar Point, to 58c. at several of the best wheat districts. In many cases the figures wired to the C. P. R. by its local agents may be taken as an accurate view of the local markets. In some cases spurts by individual bidders on a market where several buyers compete causes a temporary rise above the normal. Where the lower figures are quoted it is possible the local quality is doubtful and really 3 to 4c. below the value of a clear No. 1 hard. Just what proportion the prices paid on all our markets bears to the export value is not so difficult to find out. On Nov. 1st, No. 1 hard afloat at Duluth was worth 70½c. cash, and Fort William was 70½ to 71c. Brandon freight is 10½c. to Fort William, and allowing 4c. for cleaning, handling, etc., the value at places subject to Brandon freight rates was 57 to 58c. on the day in question. That, it will be seen, is the general figure reported at all points where there is fair competition and a grade of wheat that will go No. 1 hard.

It is satisfactory to find that before wet weather set in so large a proportion of the crop was fit for the three highest grades. The inspections for October were mainly of grain that had been threshed before bad weather set in. But if most of the October deliveries were threshed from the stook, and graded so satisfactorily, we know they would have done still better had they been sweated in the stack. It may be accepted, therefore, as correct that the bulk of our crop was grown of more than average excellence and free from every form of disease. Along the south, where last fall and winter were extra dry, all grain made a late and uneven start, and low yield. All Southern Manitoba west of Morden may be taken as reduced in yield owing to the dryness of the seed bed and the rains coming too late to retrieve the situation. A better condition of the soil and earlier rainfall modified at some points this disadvantage, and in Manitoba all along the Northern Pacific and north of that line the general average yield was high.

The next six weeks will decide pretty accurately the extent of the loss due to the very precarious season we have just passed through. Truth compels us to say that there has been a very considerable amount of loss incurred through bad stacking and too frequently through no stacking at all. A farmer with over 200 acres knows that even with the best of

weather the thresher cannot reach him for ten days. Yet, to save the trifling expense of stacking, he risks his whole crop and loses a share of it in damaged grain and reduced grading, for which he would now rather blame Providence than his own unwise economy.

In the Territories and the western part of the province the roads are getting into a rather more satisfactory condition, but in the eastern half of Manitoba the roads are miserably bad and deliveries will only be made under the spur of necessity till frost makes transport tolerable. There is still a large amount of grain in the stack, the south line crop being this year the latest and in consequence furthest behind in the handling. Along the main line west much of the grain that was stacked with proper care will come out not much the worse. But, with every inclination to put matters in as bright a light as possible, there is no disguising the fact that with the exception of those who had the good fortune to thresh off the stook before the weather broke, our farmers have had a very anxious and expensive harvest. It is no joke to have to board a whole threshing gang for several days, on the chance of getting one or two days' work a week out of them. The machine owners are equally to be pitied, for, besides the shortage in their earnings up to date, the days are getting short and hired men can hardly be kept together on any reasonable terms. Fifteen days' work in six weeks is reported from some threshing gangs, though further west things may have been better. There is still a vast quantity of grain of all sorts yet in the field, and the probable weather for the next six weeks is still a ground for considerable anxiety to a great many farmers, especially in the districts where crops came late.

The St. Paul Dispatch has just interviewed Oliver Dalrymple, the great Red River wheat grower on market prospects for Dakota. He says: "I believe we have seen the highest and lowest for this year. Next year, however, I expect to see higher prices. For the remainder of this year I don't see anything to cause any material change. There is only one thing in my mind that would cause any great advance and that is a war between England and France. But I don't believe France is fool enough to do anything like that. We have had more than a usual crop, and it is coming forward at a tremendous rate. But it isn't a perennial stream. There is a big deficiency to fill up, and after awhile these receipts will let up. Then I think there will be a chance for prices to work higher."

The prices at the various points were:

Main Line—Portage la Prairie, 56c.; Carberry, 58c.; Brandon, 55c.; Virden, 55c. Moosomin, 56c.; Whitewood, 57c.; Qu'Appelle, 55c.; Regina, 54c.; Moose Jaw, 55c.

Prince Albert Branch—Lumsden, 55c.

Souris Branch—Hartney, 58c.; Souris, 58c.; Carnduff, 58c.; Carievale, 55c.

Southwestern Branch—Treherne, 59c.; Glenboro, 57c.; Holland, 56c.; Rathwell, 54c.

Pembina—Killarney, 65c.; Boissevain, 60c.; Deloraine and Manitou, 58c.; Crystal City and Ninga, 56c.; Pilot Mound, 55c.; Morden, 52c.

Stonewall Branch—Stonewall, 55c. Emerson Branch—Emerson, 51c.; Dominion City, 55c.

M. & N. W.—Gladstone, 57c.; Neepawa, 57c.; Minnedosa, 57c.; Shoal Lake, 57c.; Binscarth, 56c.; Yorkton, 54c. Rapid City, 58c.

At points on the Northern Pacific railway 55c. was the going price.

### Barley.

The nominal figure is about 32c. No business doing.

### Oats

On the Winnipeg market are to-day quoted at 30c. to 34c., and by car lot 34c. This price will not be sustained, as there are plenty of oats in the country but limited threshing and bad roads keep the supply very short. Whenever the supply exceeds the immediate demand the price will drop. Orders have been placed for delivery this month at 28c. At some country points oats are worth only 20c.

### Millfeed

Is quoted as follows: Bran, \$9; shorts, \$11; chop barley, \$17; oats, \$22. These prices also are likely to break considerably before long owing to the great quantity of damaged grain that must be used up inside the province.

### Hay.

The hay crop has suffered far more in proportion from the excessive rainfall than any of the others. In the eastern end of the province this crop is of great importance, a large number of cattle and dairy cows being kept. Within a radius of 25 miles around Winnipeg the hay crop is about as valuable as the grain, and the waste and loss through repeated rains is incalculable. A limited extent of high land hay was cut in July, but the rains of that month flooded most of the hay meadows, and just as they got again in condition for cutting the more recent downpours flooded thousands of acres. At this date there are many thousand uncultivated acres flooded, thousands more just cut with the coils and windrows half buried in water. Many of the earlier gathered stacks stand in water and the outlook for most of the stockowners is very discouraging. On the Winnipeg market, owing to the deplorable condition of the roads, prices for hay went as high as \$16 a ton, and \$10 or \$12 is not an unlikely figure all winter for hay of good quality. Inferior quality will be the rule this winter, and there is no great amount even of that.

# HOGS WANTED

We are now running full time and open to buy all HOGS offered. Hogs weighing 150 to 250 lbs. live weight command the highest price.

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.**  
PORK PACKERS,  
 **WINNIPEG, MAN.**



**Cattle.**

Despite the unfavorable weather, the movement of cattle continues uninterrupted. Prices remain unchanged at 3c. to 3½c. for export, 2c. to 3c. for butchers, and 2½c. to 3c. for stockers, according to quality.

**Milch Cows.**

Fresh cows of good quality are in demand. Prices run from \$35 to \$50, according to quality. Poor ones not wanted.

**Horses.**

At a recent auction sale of Montana range horses prices ran from \$50 to \$75—average \$55.

**Sheep.**

Very few moving; 3c. to 3½c. for average good to prime stock; 3½c. to 4½c. for lambs.

**Hogs.**

Sufficient hogs are coming in to supply the butchers demand at 5c. to 5½c., live weight. The J. Y. Griffin Co. report one car received last week and no more that they know of in the province. There is a great opening here for Manitoba farmers, as hogs are still being imported. Prices, 5½c. live weight off the cars here.

**Cheese.**

Manitoba has not made cheese enough to meet her own demand, and cheese is being shipped in from Ontario. Quite a number of small cheese are being sold at from 8½c. to 9½c. per lb. At Vancouver cheese is worth 11c. to 11½c. f.o.b.

**Creamery Butter.**

As almost all the creameries have closed, very little is coming forward. Choice lots are worth 20c. Sales are reported in the Kootenay at about 22½c.; Vancouver, 21c., f.o.b.

**Dairy Butter.**

Choice, 14c. to 15c. in round lots, delivered at Winnipeg; fancy lots, 16c. At Vancouver, 16½c. to 17c. f.o.b.

**Eggs.**

Market very firm for fresh eggs; very few coming forward, and supplies will have to be brought in all winter. Fresh eggs are jobbing at 20c.; cold storage stock, 17c. to 18c.; pickled eggs, 16c. to 17c.

**Poultry.**

Mixed lots dressed chickens worth about 10c. a pound and spring chickens are bringing 12c. Dressed turkeys are worth 12c. On the Winnipeg market live fowl are bringing 40c. to 50c., and chickens 30c. to 40c. per pair.

**Game.**

Mallard ducks, 30c. to 40c. per pair; canvas backs, 35c. to 40c. per pair; teals, 20c. to 25c.; waveys, 60c.; small geese, 40c. to 50c. each.

**Potatoes.**

Large quantities of potatoes are being bought for the Doukhobors at 34c. per bushel. Car lots on the track are offering at 35c. and on the local market farmers' loads bring 40c. to 50c. The prospects are that potatoes will be a good price this winter.

**Hides**

Are easy at unchanged prices: No. 1, 7½c.; No. 2, 6½c.; kip, 6½c. to 7½c.; calf, 8c.; deacon skins, 15c. to 25c. each; sheepskins and lamb skins, 20c. to 40c. each; horse hides, 75c. to \$1.75 each; colts, 25c. each.

**Wool.**

Nominal, 8c. to 8½c. per lb.

**Seneca Root.**

Nominal at 19c. to 20c. lb.

**Rosedale Stock Farm Sale.**

R. D. Foley & Son sold, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at Rosedale Farm, south of Manitou, their stock of horses, cattle and pigs. The horses, mostly colts, brought from \$40 to \$75 each. Shorthorns from this farm have done well even at the Winnipeg shows, and bulls for the western ranges have also brought good figures. But the home stock has been allowed to run down on poor pasture, and on this account made a dull, dragging sale. Only four bull calves were offered, the oldest a 7-months'-old roan went up to \$98. Females ran from \$100 downward. Purvis Thompson, Pilot Mound, got four choice heifers in calf to Cavalier, and a buyer from Dakota had three more. Boar pigs were in good demand and made fancy prices.

John Ross, Burnside, Man., has a sow which gave birth to a litter of 16 living pigs on October 28th.

At the auction sale of the Herefords of T. C. Ponting & Sons, Ill., 39 cows averaged \$160 and 26 bulls \$155.

It is proposed to hold a fat stock show at Denver, Colorado, when the National Live Stock Convention meets in January.

**Drugs and Medicines.****W. J. MITCHELL**

394 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

Your esteemed Patronage Solicited.

Letter Orders given Special Attention.

**PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.**

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M.,	Winnipeg	McPhillips, R. C.,	Winnipeg
Bayne, G. A.,	"	McPhillips, Geo.,	"
Bourne, Robt.,	"	Simpson, G. A.,	"
Chataway, C. C.,	"	Young, R. E.,	"
Doupe, Joseph,	"	Francis, J.,	Poplar Point.
Doupe, J. L.,	"	McFadden, M.,	Nee-pawa.
Ducker, W. A.,	"	Rombough, M. B.,	Morden.
Harris, J. W.,	"	Bouchette, C. J.,	Selkirk W.
Lawe, Henry,	"	Vaughan, L. S.,	Selkirk W.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other persons is illegal, and renders them liable to prosecution 14457



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490 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

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Intend spending the Winter in California, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan or the West India Islands, write for particulars of rates, routes, etc. Fares very low.

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**If You...**

Intend spending Christmas and the New Year in the Old Country, call upon or write any Railway or Steamship Ticket Agent. Tickets at cheap rates issued via Montreal, St. John, Halifax, New York or Boston.

**WILLIAM STITT,**

General Agent,  
C. P. R. Offices, Winnipeg.

**Big Clubbing Offer.****The Weekly Tribune**

AND THE...

**Nor'-West Farmer**

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Send in your new and renewal subscriptions now. Enclose 50 cents, in addition to the \$1 for The Tribune, and The Nor'-West Farmer will be sent you to the end of 1899.

Get your name on the list for the great Battle Picture.

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# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,  
PROPRIETORS.CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION TO Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 20th of the month to ensure classified location in the next month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, P. O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the present date? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1898.



## PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

The publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer have pleasure in announcing that they will award cash prizes as follows:—

## 1. STOCKMEN.

Two cash prizes of \$10.00 and \$5.00 will be given for the best two letters on any subject of interest to those connected with the care or raising of live stock. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to other live stock readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should be about two columns in length.

## 2. DAIRYMEN.

Two cash prizes of \$10.00 and \$5.00 will be given for the best two letters on any topic of interest to those connected with dairying or dairy farming. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to the dairy readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should also be about two columns in length.

## 3. POULTRY-KEEPERS.

Two cash prizes of \$5.00 and \$2.50 will be given for the best two letters on any matter of practical value connected with the keep of poultry. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to the poultry readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should be about a column to two columns in length.

## 4. GARDENERS.

Two cash prizes of \$5.00 and \$2.50 will be given for the best two letters on any matter of practical value connected with keeping a small garden for profit. This should also be about a column to two columns in length.

## 5. GENERAL READERS.

Two cash prizes of \$5.00 and \$2.50 will be given to those who send us the best two letters on any topic (not mentioned above) of practical value to farmers and agriculturists in Manitoba or the Northwest. This should be about a column in length.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Write on one side only of each sheet of paper. On the back of the last page the name and address of the sender should be written.

All manuscript sent in to be the property of the publishers, whether awarded a prize or not. The time for receiving the different letters in all of the competitions will close on December 31st, 1898.

No competitor may send more than one letter on any one subject, but may compete in each of the different subjects.

In case three or more persons send prize-winning letters on any one subject, the prizes will be awarded to the sender whose letter is first opened.

Competitors should address what they send to "The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man.," and they must be paid-up subscribers to The Farmer.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER TO BE ISSUED  
TWICE A MONTH.

Last month our readers were asked to watch for the announcement in the November issue. We have one to make which is in keeping with the rapid progress and improvement this paper has made during the past three years, and the growing development of the agricultural interests of Western Canada. It is one which we feel assured will be highly appreciated by our ever-growing circle of readers.

Beginning with the January, 1899, issue, The Nor'-West Farmer will be issued twice a month, instead of monthly, as at present. There are many questions of importance that can be dealt with in a more frequent issue than in a monthly. Timely hints and suggestions along many lines of work can be made that would otherwise be impossible. Our correspondence and veterinary columns will then possess an added value to our readers, and we trust they will make use of them. All the departments of the paper will be improved and the paper made better than ever. A special feature of the semi-monthly will be a reliable review of the markets of the province and continent, specially prepared for our columns by our own editors, and the more frequent issue will make our list of impounded live stock more valuable. We will also be able to offer our advertisers better accommodation than in the past.

The Farmer will be issued promptly on the 5th and 20th of every month. No change will be made in the subscription price, which remains at \$1.00 per year, together with the most beautiful and artistic premium ever offered the reading public of the west. If you are not a subscriber, send in your name at once and secure this valuable premium. If you are a subscri-

er, secure for us a few new subscriptions in your district, and thus enable us to make the only agricultural paper printed in Western Canada more useful. We want your help and co-operation to double the number of our present readers in 1899.

## OUR PREMIUM PICTURE.

Just a word about our new premium picture, entitled "Another Day's Work Done." On page 481 of this issue you will find a half-tone photogravure of the beautiful picture which we are offering as a premium to our subscribers. The original picture was painted specially for The Nor'-West Farmer by one of the best artists in Canada. The oleograph from the original is an artistic work of art in different colors, suitable for framing and gracing the walls of any room. The size of the picture is 21x28 inches. The half-tone does not in any way convey the wealth of beauty and coloring as seen in the picture. The scene itself, a farm one, is very happily conceived, and when you see it you will agree with us that it is the richest and nicest thing of the season sent out as a premium. The only way to get one of these is by sending \$1.00 for The Nor'-West Farmer from now until January, 1900, and the picture will be sent you free of cost.

Subscribers in arrears are expected to pay all arrearages before taking advantage of this offer. The picture will not be sent to those of our readers who take advantage of our clubbing rates and other premiums.

Remember that The Farmer is becoming every month more attractive in all its departments, and with this fine picture thrown in, is the very cheapest paper, as well as the most useful, that can be offered to the farmers of Western Canada.

## THANKSGIVING.

O Lord of heaven, and earth, and sea,  
To Thee all praise and glory be;  
How shall we show our love to Thee,  
Who givest all?

The golden sunshine, vernal air,  
Sweet flowers and fruit, Thy love declare;  
When harvests ripen, Thou art there,  
Who givest all?

For peaceful homes, and healthful days,  
For all the blessings earth displays;  
We owe Thee thanksgiving and praise,  
Who givest all?

Before another issue of The Nor'-West Farmer reaches our readers the day set apart for national thanksgiving will have come and gone. As loyal Canadian citizens, we have great reason to be thankful for the many blessings the Divine Ruler has been pleased to bestow upon us during the past year. Amid wars and rumors of war our beloved country has been preserved in peace and plenty. The ties which bind us to the mother country have been more firmly cemented. The bond of brotherly kindness between the motherland and our cousins to the south of the imaginary division line have been greatly strengthened, and, let us hope, the interests of peace advanced by the moral support and kindly sympathy shown during



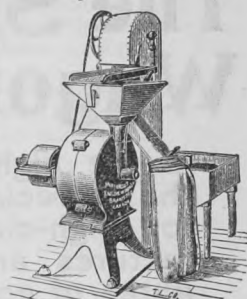
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## CHOPPERS

MADE OF FRENCH BUHR STONES.



the recent war. Notwithstanding little ripples over the working of the Alien Labor Law, the opening of the gold mining regions, and other things, our relations with our neighbors have been pleasant and harmonious.

More than anything else, we have great reason to be thankful for the great revival of trade that has taken place throughout the land and for the prosperous season's work that has been enjoyed in every line of business. As farmers we have cause for thankfulness in the abundant returns the soil has given, being, on the whole, the best Canada has seen for some years. The increase of our flocks and herds has been large and substantial, while all have been singularly free from disease. The increased demand for pure bred stock of all kinds has been a source of great encouragement, as well as profit, to our breeders. The increasing favor which our choice farm products are meeting with on the British markets, the steady demand for them at remunerative prices, and the opening up of new markets, should indeed be cause for great rejoicing on our part.

Turning more particularly to our western prairies, while the outlook for many may not be as bright as we would like it, still we must not dwell too much on the dark side, but rather recount the many blessings we have enjoyed. The unprecedentedly wet harvest has dashed our fond hopes somewhat, yet our returns will be large, indeed, and things are not so bad but they might easily have been worse. The wet weather has saved us from any loss by prairie and bush fires, the damage done by hail and frost has been less than in past years, the destruction of foul weed seeds—the farmer's greatest robber—will be very large this fall, pastures have been exceedingly good, and the store of moisture in the soil promises to be plentiful for spring seeding. Surely our blessings are greater and more numerous than our discouragements. If from the adversities of this season we learn the value of keeping more live stock upon the farm and depending more upon them, then will our discouragements not be adversities, but blessings in disguise—all blessings.

Then, let us be truly thankful for the many blessings of the past year, thankful that we live in a free country—one of the finest in the world—while so many are downtrodden by tyranny and oppression. Let us make this fair land so richly endowed by nature the home of a happy, prosperous people, proud of their country.

Let us thank the Master of the Universe, who has promised that "while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

### FAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE AND THE FARMER.

Efforts have been made for some years to establish a fast steamship service between Canada and the mother country. The failure of the Peterson, Tate Co, to whom the last contract was awarded, to supply this service has opened up the whole question again. Now that it is open, it is well to look at it in all its aspects, and particularly upon the relation it bears to the farming community. A fast steamship service must be a passenger, mail and express one, with a necessarily small amount of freight. It must be distinct from a purely freight service. The position of The Farmer on this subject is that such a service, while benefitting without doubt the few who travel and those who use the mails, etc., it is too expensive for the good that is to be derived. Canada is a young and a growing country, and there are other ways in which the public money can be spent that will be more productive of the general good and the welfare of all, than in subsidizing a project which at best can only be taken advantage of by the few, and they certainly not of the farming community.

When business men take up a project they get the boards of trade of the different cities to pass resolutions favoring the project in view, the press are interested, deputations wait upon the government and impress upon them the importance and necessity of the project, and in one way and another the agitation is kept up until the desired end is accomplished. It would be a good thing if the farmers and those interested in the handling of farm products could follow the same plan and unite and agitate for a fast freight service, at cheaper rates, and with improved carrying facilities, so that Canadian farm produce can be landed on the British markets as rapidly and in as good condition as possible. This is what the farm products of Canada need, and this is what will bring more benefit to the country, as a whole, than a fast passenger service, because the great bulk of the goods going to

the mother country is the product of the farm.

That cheaper freight rates are needed is clearly seen when it is known that recently a cattle exporter stated that American steamship lines carried export steers to Great Britain for \$6 per head less than Canadian lines. A similar proportion in the rates exists on other goods. This certainly puts Canadian farm produce at a disadvantage when in competition with American on the British market. The U. S. government is doing its best to capture the old country market for its farm produce, and in this it is ably backed by its capitalists and its transportation companies. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture and his assistants have done all they can with the grants at their disposal to assist and develop the facilities for handling Canadian trade. With largely increased grants, this work can be extended, made more perfect, and this, too, at a very much smaller expenditure of public money than would be necessary to subsidize a fast passenger service. Then, too good markets are opening in the west for Canadian farm products—in British Columbia, the Yukon and in China and Japan. Cold storage and other facilities are badly needed at points in Western Canada, particularly in British Columbia, and in developing trade with the Orient. Here, again, a part of that big annual subsidy could be used with good effect in assisting farm produce to market, for here, as in the east, the ever-alert American is striving for the trade.

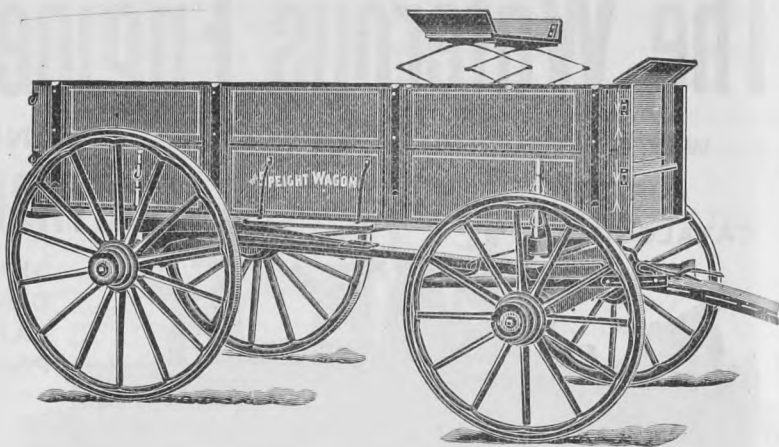
In conclusion, it is repeated again and maintained that the interest of Canada as a whole will be best served, if, instead of subsidizing a fast passenger service, the government would spend far less money in obtaining cheaper freight rates on farm products to Great Britain in the east, and to China and Japan in the west, in improving the facilities for handling the more perishable products of our soil, both on land and sea, in opening up new markets, in assisting the sale of our products in markets already established, and in developing and perfecting the many facilities, wherever found necessary, for handling Canadian farm products as they pass from the producer to the consumer.

—Any of our readers not receiving their papers regularly will confer a favor upon the publishers by informing them of the fact at once.

The increasing  
demand for

# The Speight Wagon ..

is the highest testimony of the appreciation of Canadians for high-class home manufactures and the best guarantee of good value and perfect satisfaction.



## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The latest news from England shows a state of the weather exactly the reverse of our own. London has had a water famine and vegetation in the country has dried up. One farmer spent \$35 a week hauling water for his stock.

—“Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month?” wrote a subscriber to the editor, and the editor replied as follows: “It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription.” The inquirer wondered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word “unsettled.” He sent in the required amount next day.

—It is astonishing how much better a man knows how to do a thing after he has learned the reason why he does it. It pays to get right down into the first principles of agriculture, and to learn how plants grow, what the soil is made of, and how the animals are built. A man who has some knowledge of this kind is not likely to get carried away by hasty theories which look ridiculous at once to one who has gone below the surface of things. Farming is like a great building, in that it ought to rest on a rock foundation of facts that are facts.

—The stock yards at Winnipeg have been in a most frightful state owing to the great amount of rain. Something should be done to put them in a shape that they will be more comfortable for cattle. At present it is almost impossible for an animal to find a place to lie down, for every yard is six to eight inches deep with filth. Superintendent Hough, of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., has begun a series of experiments with brick and cement for flooring for the cattle pens at the stock yards in Chicago. Walls are being built a sufficient depth to make them rat-proof and the brick and cement are being laid on a foundation of cinders and rubble.

—Here is a straight tip from a newspaper called Brains. It says:—“There is but one right way to advertise, and that is to hammer your name, your occupation, your business, so thoroughly into the people's heads that if they walk in their sleep they will constantly turn toward your store. The newspaper is your friend in spite of your criticism. It helps build up the community that supports you.” Breeders of pure-bred stock are sometimes slow in letting people know that they have stock for sale. But they can, with profit, take a leaf out of the city storekeeper's book. Let the farmers all

over the country know that you have stock for sale, and don't let them forget it. It will increase your sales and thus your profits.

—Threshers are having a very bad time of it and perhaps the most unprofitable season ever yet known. A threshing gang is never more easily controiled than when kept in good humor and good working trim. But this fall every thing is out of joint. Rain or snow are scarcely three days absent. Wet stacks are worse to handle and make slower work. The weight of the engine and separator is just enough for good roads and dry land. But this year scarcely a day passes without the loss of hours going from one field to another, sometimes even in moving from one setting to another. Cuss words will rip out now and then, and the total of the whole is a bad jumble of discomfort, bad temper and financial loss, painful even to contemplate, much more painful to endure.

—Manitoba is not the only place whose harvest hands are scarce. The Rural World says that a gentleman who owns one of the largest farms in England, wanted 50 extra hands, that he was willing to give 8s. per day and six pints of beer to each, and that he could not get them. Half that pay would be a good thing in old England, but the laborers are all crowding into the large towns, and, of course, cannot be had in the country when wanted, even with lots of beer as a bait. Do our readers notice how the children of the Ontario farms are abandoning rural life also? Not, as has been too often the case in the old country, because they were not wanted, but because they could not be chained down to the everyday routine of farm life. One example may be given here. On a fine farm near Guelph seven sons were raised. They are scattered one in Australia, two in Winnipeg, some in the States, all doing well—but not one on a farm. There is the same tendency in Manitoba, and it is not unlikely that western farm work in the next generation may be very much in the hands of the Galicians. It is too slow for the average Canadian—at least he thinks so.

The Secretary of the Quebec Dairy-men's Association has just issued the 16th annual report of the work of the association. Emile Castel, St. Hyacinthe, is the secretary.

The Dorset Horned flock of the late E. Vance, of Emerson, has been bought by Mr. Whiteley of that place. The imported Clyde stallion, Sir William Arrol, was bought by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon.

## Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

F. W. Hodson, Toronto, sends The Farmer the following information concerning the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show to be held at Brantford, Ont., on November 30th and December 1st and 2nd.

Any exhibitor requiring to bring his stock over 100 miles from any point in Ontario will be entitled to a rebate equal to the freight charges on his shipment for the distance it was carried over 100 miles. In order to avail himself of this privilege, an exhibitor must write the Secretary at least three weeks before the show is held, giving full particulars as to the point of shipment, the distance from the show and the carrying line. The exhibitor must also at the time of the show furnish a receipt showing the amount paid, the point of shipment and the number and kind of animals included in the car. No rebate will be allowed unless the above conditions are complied with.

In the fat cattle classes the prizes are as follows: Shorthorns, \$210; specials, \$120. Total, \$330. Herefords and Polled Angus and Galloways and Devons, \$165 in each class. Grades, \$285, besides specials by H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.

### SHEEP.

\$147 are offered in each of the following pure-bred classes: Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Shropshires and Southdowns—\$882; \$176 are offered for Dorset Horns and Merinos, and Hampshires and Suffolks—\$88 in each class. Specials in the Shropshire class, \$125; Grade and Crosses, \$118.

### SWINE.

\$129 are offered in each of the following classes: Improved Berkshires, Improved Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Suffolks and Essex, Tamworths, and Duroc-Jerseys. Total, \$903. For Grades and Crosses, \$88. For export bacon hogs, \$575.

### DAIRY.

Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, Guernseys, Grades, \$100 each—\$600. In addition there are special prizes for Shorthorns, \$100; Ayrshires, \$50; Holstein-Friesians, \$65; and \$25 open to pure-breds. For the most valuable exhibit in the dairy department, value, \$50.

In addition to these there are over \$250 offered as special prizes in the various departments.

Entries should be made before November 20th. Entries received between the 20th and 25th will be charged double fees. No entry will be received after November 25th. These rules will be strictly adhered to. For information, prize lists, entry forms, etc., apply to the secretary, F. W. Hodson, Toronto.



## Live Stock Impounded.

The Nor'-West Farmer publishes every issue a list of animals impounded in Manitoba and the Territories. We would request poundkeepers to send in notices as early as possible, for which no charge is made. Animals lost or found will be inserted free of charge, to subscribers only, if description does not exceed three lines. If over three lines, 15 cents per line will be charged. Following is the list since last issue:—

### IMPOUNDED.

Beresford—One mare, color roan; one mare, color bay; one gelding pony, color black. R. D. Leeson, 32, 8, 20, Beresford, Man.

Boissevain—One calf, color red, 6 or 8 months old. W. Lambert, 34, 3, 20, Boissevain, Man.

Birtle—One heifer, 2 years old; one yearling steer. Jas. Cairncross, Birtle, Man.

Brandon—One mare, color sorrel, about 6 years old, white hind legs, white face, branded on right shoulder; also one mare, color bay, about 6 years old, white face, three white legs, branded Z on left shoulder and left hip. B. Lyon, 23, 11, 20w., Brandon, Man.

Bruxelles—Two spring calves, one white and one red. Jos. Voz, 10, 6, 11, Bruxelles, Man.

Churchbridge—One mare, color brown, 3 years old, right hind foot white. A. Christianson, Churchbridge, Assa.

Edmonton—One calf, color black and white. C. Robertson, Edmonton, Alta.

Glenboro—One heifer calf, color red and white; one steer calf, color red and white. J. Roden, 33, 7, 14, Glenboro, Man.

Glen Souris—One mare, color dark brown, branded on right shoulder, wearing a halter. S. Thomson, Glen Souris, Man.

Langford Municipality—One yearling bull, color dark roan, white star on forehead. Wm. Bartley, poundkeeper.

Lennox—One sheep. C. Corbett, 26, 1, 24, Lennox, Man.

Lumsden—Two spring calves, color one red and one white, steers. A. Grant, Lumsden, Assa.

Macgregor—One horse, aged. E. Martin, 14, 12, 11, Macgregor, Man.

Morden—One yearling steer and one yearling heifer. W. H. Snowden, 5, 3, 5, Morden, Man.

Moose Jaw—One mare colt, color bay, 5 months old, right hind foot white, white spot on nose. J. O. Boudrias, Moose Jaw, Assa.

Neepawa—One cow. M. Wilcox, 29, 15, 15, Neepawa, Man.

Neepawa—One bull calf, nearly white; two heifer calves, one red and the other light roan. M. B. Halpenny, 18, 15, 15, Neepawa, Man.

Ohlen—One pony mare, color dark bay, 3 years old. A. P. Sjostorm, Ohlen, Assa.

Qu'Appelle Station—One colt, color bay, 2 or 3 years old, two white hind pasterns, white face, not broken. P. S. Graham, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Russell—One steer, color white, 2 years old. Alfred Cleo, 3, 21, 28, Russell, Man.

Snowflake—One heifer, color gray. John Hicks, 15, 1, 9, Snowflake, Man.

Spruce Grove—Sixteen swine, 14 all black and two black and white. D. Brox, Spruce Grove, Alta.

Summerberry—One pony mare, color black, branded JH on left hip. W. J. Fleming, Summerberry, Assa.

Viriden—One mare, color sorrel, aged, three white feet, star on forehead, three brands on left flank. J. W. Wiles, Viriden, Man.

Whitewood—One horse, color bay, two white hind feet, branded H on right shoulder, about 7 years old, stands about 15 hands. J. S. Lee, Whitewood, Assa.

Whitewood—One steer, color dark red, 2 years old, right horn broken off, white spot in front of left fore leg, white spot under belly. M. M. McArthur, Whitewood, Assa.

Winnipeg—One heifer calf, color yellow and white, hole punched in right ear, also split; one heifer calf, color red, hole punched in right ear; one steer calf, color red and white, hole punched in right ear; one steer calf, color black, white spot on breast, no visible brand; one heifer calf, color yellow, hole punched in right ear; one steer calf, color black and white, hole punched in right ear; one steer calf, color black, white spot on forehead, no visible brand; one steer calf, color red, hole punched in right ear; one heifer calf, color black and white, hole and split in right ear, centre of tail white; one heifer calf, color black and white, hole and split in right ear, white spot on forehead, bottom half of tail white; one yearling heifer, color red, white spots on right flank, short tail, no visible brand; one yearling steer, color red, white spot on left leg and on forehead, white on end of tail, no visible brand; one yearling steer, color red and white, white spot on forehead, no visible brand; one yearling heifer, color red and white, bottom of tail white, split both ears; one yearling heifer, color red and white, white spot on forehead, short right ear; one yearling heifer, color red, top of right ear cut off; one yearling steer, color red, white and roan, both ears split. F. Collins, Winnipeg.

### LOST.

Agricola—One mare, color bay, weight about 1,000 lbs., white spot on forehead, branded diamond C on left stifle and V with perpendicular bar on right shoulder. R. L. Phillips, Agricola, Alta.

Arrowton—One dehorned cow, color dark red, with strap around neck, and bell. D. Anderson, Arrowton, Man.

Dauphin—One yearling heifer, color red and white, branded B on right hip. S. L. Head & Son, Dauphin, Man.

Eden—Two yearling steers, color red, one has a small white spot behind shoulder. John Elliott, 33, 16, 15, Eden, Man.

Franklin—One cow, color red, 3 years old, bull calf at foot, color red and gray. D. H. Collum, 19, 14, 16, Franklin, Man.

Glenboro—One thoroughbred Polled Angus heifer, 2 years old. Jas. Duncan, Glenboro, Man.

Glenboro—One mare, color bay, 3 years old, star on forehead, shod on front feet, wearing halter. L. Fraser, 8, 7, 14, Glenboro, Man.

Holland—One broncho mare, color bay, white face, two white hind legs, one white fore leg, branded X on left shoulder. John Moggey, Holland, Man.

Horse Hills—One mare, color bay, 1 year old, white star on forehead, right hind foot white. C. Corberand, Horse Hills, Alta.

Indian Head—Four pigs—two sows, 18 months' old, one black and one white; two small pigs, black. J. H. Brown, 32, 19, 12, Indian Head, Assa.

Macgregor—Two heifers, both red, 1½ years old. T. H. Lamont, 30, 12, 9, Macgregor, Man.

Medicine Hat—One mare, color bay, branded bar over horse shoe on left thigh, white star on forehead, shoes on front feet, one hind foot white. P. Drandson, Medicine Hat, Assa.

Medicine Hat—Two horses, one gray and one sorrel, gray branded P on left cheek, sorrel branded E on left hip, gray had halter on. Chas. Pural, Medicine Hat, Assa.

Morinville—One mare, color light bay, weight about 900 lbs., branded JH on left hip, 7 years old; one mare, color light roan, weight about 900 lbs., 7 years old, branded C on shoulder. J. Payzant, Morinville, Alta.

Neepawa—Thirteen head of cattle: One cow, color gray, 7 years old, red heifer calf at foot; 1 Jersey cow, 2 years old, bull calf at foot; five yearling heifers; two heifers, 2 years old, and two steers, 3 years old. C. W. Hamilton, Neepawa, Man.

Rosser—Two calves, both red, one bull and one heifer, belly and tip of tail white, star on forehead. John A. Ranson, Rosser, Man.

South Edmonton—One mare, color bay, weight about 1,100 lbs., branded P on left shoulder and T D on left thigh. Thos. Hyslop, South Edmonton, Alta.

South Edmonton—One horse, color bay, 3 years old, large white face, branded with curb bit on left hip, white legs, weight about 1,000 lbs. E. Johansson, South Edmonton, Alta.

Swan River—One mare, color gray, scar on front foot, covered with small brown spots. G. Helgason, 10, 36, 28, Swan River, Man.

Treherne—One pony horse, color bay, 4 years old, two hind feet white, stripe on face; one stallion colt, color brown, 1 year old, white face. R. Frame, Treherne, Man.

Treherne—One colt, color chestnut, 4 years old, white spot on forehead; one mare, color dark bay, 3 years old, white stripe on face. J. J. Watson, Treherne, Man.

Viriden—One large grade cow, color red, 6 years old, milking when lost, horns curve close to head. Geo. Bradley, Viriden, Man.

Wellwood—One heifer, color white, roan neck, tin tag on left ear. J. W. Newton, Wellwood, Man.

### PURITAN DAMES.

We hear a great deal these days of our puritan forefathers, but little concerning the wives and mothers who landed at Plymouth Rock and founded that colony which was destined to play such a large part in our history.

In 1621 Elder Cushman wrote from Plymouth that he "would not advise any one to come here who were not content to spend their time, labors and endeavors for the benefit of those who shall come after, quietly contenting themselves with such

hardships and difficulties as shall fall upon them."

What self-renunciation and heroic purpose was this! They drowned witches to be sure, but that was no part of their puritanism. It is to the puritan women we owe so much for that spirit in our people which gives them the fortitude to endure hardship and stake life and fortune for their convictions.

The American women of to-day have the spirit of their puritan mothers, but their constitutions are not rugged or able to endure half the hardships of these New England ancestors. Very often they are run-down with weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to their sex, and the constant drain upon their vitality makes them chronic invalids. Many women hesitate to go to their family physician, because they dread the local examinations so generally insisted upon by practitioners.

Such women should write Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., giving a full description of their symptoms, history, etc., so that he can give them the best possible medical advice. If Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription seems to suit the case the Doctor will say so. If not, then he will give medical advice which will put such women on the rapid road to recovery and health.



## A Visit to British Columbia's Provincial Exhibition.

After the many accounts of fairs, big and little, from the Toronto and Winnipeg Industrials to the more humble efforts of the rural towns, which have filled the columns of the agricultural papers for the past two months, it requires some courage to attempt to interest the readers in still another. But the province of British Columbia is so different in many of its features from the rest of Canada, and especially from the prairie provinces, that some account of a recent trip to the annual exhibition at the City of New Westminster may prove of interest to our readers.

The first thing to strike a Manitoban on entering the exhibition grounds is the great natural beauty of the surroundings. Instead of a view limited to the inside of a board fence, the eye ranges across the gently sloping grounds to the fringe of trees bordering it, on to the noble river and the forest beyond, and, in the distance, rests on the snow-capped peak of Mount Baker, 14,000 feet above the sea. Looking eastward, the rugged peaks of the coast range, already sprinkled with snow, present a view of surpassing loveliness, and close at hand the forest of evergreens which shuts in the outlook to the north is a restful object for an eye wearied of the monotony of the prairie.

But scenery does not make an exhibition, and we pass into the spacious main building and soon meet familiar objects, such as the exhibits of teas, soaps, etc., well known to visitors to Winnipeg. Further on we came to the exhibits of the district agricultural societies which take up all the space at one end of the large building. These exhibits represent the agricultural capabilities of the various districts of B. C., and are made in competition for a prize of \$300 to the society making the best exhibit. All the important agricultural districts of B. C. are represented—the Okanagan Valley, Chilliwack, Ashcroft, and several others. These exhibits are most extensive, and while fruit and vegetables make the most noticeable part of the display, dairy products and grains of all kinds were shown, and of excellent quality, too. The fruit was, of course, magnificent, apples of all varieties and sizes from the "one apple to a pie size" down to the useful crab; plums so large that one would fill a tumbler; pears in profusion; excellent grapes, and even peaches, though the season was late for them.

The fruit exhibit of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz was particularly fine, and after seeing the immense number of plates of fruit, one is astonished to hear that no two of them are of the same variety. Speaking of the impression many Canadians have that the fruit of British Columbia is deficient in flavor as compared with the fruit of the eastern provinces, Mr. Sharpe said that it was largely owing to the fact that people from Ontario who are accustomed to such apples as the Northern Spy, Baldwin and snow apples, varieties which require plenty of sunshine to bring them to perfection, are disappointed with the same varieties grown on the coast, where cloudy weather in the fall interferes with the proper ripening of such varieties. Other kinds of apples, which mature earlier, can be grown to perfection on the coast, and the plums for size and flavor challenge comparison with any in the world.

A display of native-grown tobacco from Kelowna, in the Okanagan district, attracted much attention. We learned that a few years ago a settler had experimented with a few plants, and finding them to take kindly to the soil and climate had in-

creased his acreage, his neighbors had gone into the business, a cigar factory was started, and now cigars, made entirely from native tobacco, were finding a ready sale and the industry was a very promising one. The cigars were really very good and free from the rank flavor of the tobacco grown in Eastern Canada.

Upstairs we found the usual collection of ladies' work, fine arts (so called) and more fruit and flowers, making a very fine show. After seeing so much fruit at the exhibition, we were surprised to find that prices for fruit were high and that it could be bought as cheaply in Winnipeg as in Vancouver.

Passing out, we see long lines of sheds and pens where the live stock is kept, and find most of the breeds represented, many excellent animals being shown. This was particularly the case in the dairy breeds of cattle, and James Bray, of Longburn, Man., who judged the cattle, had his work cut out for him in the Jersey and Holstein classes.

Horses were not numerous, as compared with the Winnipeg show, for example, but those shown were, as a rule, of good quality, some of them exceptionally good. Standard breeds were well represented by three good stallions and several mares, and in some of the roadster classes there was keen competition. In the Clydesdale class the greatest interest seemed to centre, and in the section for stallion and five of his get, a decision was reached only after careful consideration. A number of Suffolk Punch horses were shown, all owned by one man, who, of course, carried off the blue ribbon. By the way, these ribbons are a feature which might well be commended to the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial. In the show ring the judge awards a blue ribbon to the first prize animal, red to the second and white to third, and for a sweepstakes all three colors. These ribbons are at once attached to the halter and enable the spectators to see at a glance which are the winners. The ordinary prize tickets are afterwards distributed.

Of sheep and swine there was a very fair show. The short and medium woolled sheep are the favorite breeds on the coast, where the heavy rains have a bad effect on the less compact fleece of the long wools. The poultry occupied a separate building of good size and filled it to overflowing, and next to it stood the dog building, in which were to be seen many well-bred dogs, but compared with Winnipeg, the fewness of setters and pointers was remarkable.

At a little distance we come to the Mines Building, containing a splendid collection of ores from all parts of the province, including all the well-known mines of the Slocan, Kootenay, Rossland and other districts. The walls of this building were handsomely decorated with specimens of the game birds of the province, beautifully stuffed and mounted behind glass; magnificent heads of elk, moose and cariboo, and skins of bear and cougar.

The "attractions" were many and varied, but did not include any of what are known as "platform" attractions. They consisted of Caledonian games, lacrosse and baseball matches, horse and bicycle races, exciting tugs-of-war, in which teams from the warships competed with Canadians, manoeuvres by blue jackets and volunteers, ending in a splendid display of fireworks, called "The Bombardment of Santiago." The grounds were well laid out for all these sports, with the exception of horse racing, the track for this being too much up and down hill, and partly concealed from view. An excellent bicycle track enclosed an expanse of lovely turf, where the lacrosse and other games took place. The attendance, while not to be compared to that of the Winnipeg In-

dustrial, was large and particularly well behaved, and nothing approaching drunkenness or rowdiness was to be seen at any time. Everything seemed to go off without a hitch, and the management should feel gratified with the success crowning their efforts to hold an exhibition worthy of their province and creditable to the enterprise of the plucky citizens of New Westminster.

### Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

Through the kindness of James Bray, of Longburn, President of the Pure Bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, who judged cattle, sheep and swine at the above fair, we are enabled to give our readers the following interesting facts about the live stock at New Westminster. The fair, which was held from the 5th to the 13th of October, was, considering the recent destruction of the city by fire and the wet weather which prevailed during the greater part of the time, a decided success in point of interest, exhibits and attendance. The gate receipts for one day (7th ult.) amounted to over \$1,000, a number of visitors being present from the east and south.

The cattle, taken on the whole, were a fairly good display. There were twenty-four entries in Shorthorns, and these showed much greater superiority among the females than the males, the latter being much below the standard of Manitoba stock. The Hereford class was represented by a herd of eighteen shown by the Kirkland estate. These were worthy of special commendation. Grade beef and fat cattle were much below that usually seen at Manitoba fairs, there being only three and two entries respectively in these classes. There was a great deal more interest taken in the dairy than in the beef breeds, and it was difficult to keep back the crowds during the judging. Some of the Jerseys and Ayrshires showed unusual lung and digestive capacity. Forty-four entries were made in the Holsteins, and the animals were very good ones. Three herds were entered in the competition for the herd prize, and were of exceptional quality. The call for Jerseys brought out the largest exhibit of any of the breeds, there having been 51 entries made. The stock in this class was especially pleasing, and two fine herds were lined up for the herd prize. Ayrshires had 31 entries. They were a credit to the breed, and many very good individual animals, as well as a fine herd, were much admired. Guernseys were present to the number of 11 and were also good. There were seven entries made in dairy grades and eight in the milk and butter test.

Some nice sheep were in the pens and seven breeds were represented. The entries in the different breeds were as follows: Southdowns, 29; Cotswolds, 6; Shropshires, 14; Oxfords, 29; Lincolns, 13; Dorset Horn, 5; Norfolk Down, 8; fat sheep, 8. The Southdowns were an extra fine lot. The ram lamb of this breed, awarded the sweepstakes over all comers, was a remarkably fine sheep. After judging, it was ascertained that he had also been a prize-winner at the Royal Show, England, and at the Toronto Industrial. Such interest was manifested in judging the sheep that sometimes the crowd threatened to close in entirely upon the ring, this particularly being the case in awarding the sweepstakes prize for ram, any breed or age.

Entries were made in pigs as follows:—Berkshires, 31; Poland Chinas, 22; Duroc Jerseys, 12; Chester Whites, 27; Suffolk, 12; Yorkshires, 27. All were good, excepting the two latter classes, which were much below the mark. An infusion of Manitoba blood would no doubt be quite a boon to the breed as found in British Columbia.



The poultry show, while not large, made up in quality what it lacked in quantity, having many choice birds, some of the best breeders in Canada being represented. It was very satisfactorily arranged, more so, we understand, than in previous years. Besides larger birds, pigeons were also well represented. This section of the show well repaid the visitor. The coops were especially good, the doors being fitted with perpendicular wooden bars, doing away with the disagreeable feature of fowls destroying their combs and plumage by poking their heads through the openings, as is the case with the wire netting in general use.

The roots were very good, but the farmers of British Columbia are not able to get away from those of the Prairie Province in this line. Vegetables were, with the exception of squashes and pumpkins, not up to those raised here. The fruit was simply immense in very many varieties, and the sight of it was a genuine treat to a Manitoba visitor. The exhibit from the Dominion experimental station at Agassiz, also Okanagan, Vernon and several other districts, were very full and simply magnificent, as was also the one from Chilliwack valley.

Mr. Bray expresses himself as well pleased with his trip and with the province, and only regretted that he had not a little more time to spend there. He is, however, as satisfied as ever with Manitoba, and does not intend to remove to the land of the setting sun.

### Live Stock at Omaha.

This great gathering of the stock and produce of the Central States of America has been going on for some time. The live stock exhibits have within the last month been brought in and judged, several breeders from Canada making a successful showing. The prize money offered was limited in amount, and even the most successful would reap more honor than profit. The great feature of the show was the Herefords. The country surrounding Omaha is the great breeding centre for American Herefords, and no fewer than 16 firms, all of high reputation, entered. The Hereford Breeders' Association had offered \$3,000 to be awarded as prizes for this breed in addition to the money offered by the show association, and the result was the largest and finest collection of the white-faced breed ever seen, the great English Royal Show not excepted. The champions of all the recent fairs were present. Funkhouser, of Missouri, had two 1sts, three 2nds, two 3rds. Sotham, Nave, Vannata and Cross were other noted prize-winners in this great contest.

The display of Shorthorns was the best of the year. As has been the case in former years, Canada has furnished the champion bulls of the year. The American crase is all for pure reds, but Cupbearer, Young Abbottsburn, Lord Stanley and other great bulls were roan, and so are Brown's Nominee, bought of Captain Robson, and St. Valentine, the champion, over whom Nominee was promoted at Omaha. Cruickshanks blood was very much in evidence all the way through. Perhaps the owner best known to Canadians was Brown, of Minneapolis, who had firsts on aged bull, 2 year-old bull, aged cow, and heifer calf. He had also first on herd and championship for Nominee as best male and Spicy as best female. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, judged the Shorthorns. Later on he, with the Hereford judge, and the Galloway judge as referee, was set to judge in sweeps for all the beef breeds, but to this the Hereford men and most of the Shorthorn men objected, and would not bring out their cat-

tle. Of the cattle that did show for this Brown had again first for Nominee and Spicy, and sweepstakes for herd. The explanation of this fracas is that most of the Herefords and some of the other cattle are bred with a view to use on the ranges, while the judges all through had favored the low down blocky type, which is most favored by the stall feeder.

Aberdeen Angus—Some of the best cattle shown were of this breed, and it is only what might naturally be expected of a breed that so persistently brings the highest prices for Christmas beef on the Chicago market. Though not so many in number as the Herefords, they made a very interesting exhibit. Seven herds were shown, all from the west. The Iowa Agricultural College showed fifty head. Awards were placed by T. J. McCreary, Kan., assisted by his daughter, Miss McCreary, an ardent lover of the "blackies." She is probably the first lady in the U. S. to act as judge in an exhibition ring.

Galloways made a fair showing. Three herds were shown, being those of E. Paul, Dundee, Minn.; T. J. Davis & Son, Illinois, and J. H. McAllister, Nebraska.

Red Polls—Representatives from three herds were shown. They were a nice lot of cattle and are becoming more popular.

Only one herd of Devons were shown, while three herds of Brown Swiss made an excellent display.

Two herds of Polled Durhams, or "hornless Shorthorns," were shown.

In the dairy breeds there was a large showing and exceedingly hot competition. In Jerseys seven of the leading American herds were represented, including that of Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., shown for the last two seasons at leading Ontario shows and containing a large amount of Canadian bred stock.

Guernseys were exhibited by one firm from New Jersey and another from Wisconsin. They made a good showing.

Holstein-Friesians made a large show. Six good herds were out. Among the exhibitors was the firm of Henry Stevens & Sons, of Lacona, N. Y. They were very successful and captured first place for herd.

In Clydesdale horses the lot of N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, engineered by our old friend, Leslie Smith, had a large share of the honors. Besides all the 1st and 2nd premiums in every class but one, he had sweepstakes for stallion, mare and collection of five. The get of Prince Patrick were in the front rank and much admired. Harness horses were almost absent, there being only a few present.

The exhibit of sheep was good, and reflected somewhat the great demand that is now being experienced for all kinds of breeding stock. The mutton classes were especially well filled, while the Merinos were large, as usual. Shropshires made a very large and strong exhibit, though only a few breeders were out. Prof. J. A. Craig was the judge. George McKerrow & Sons, Wisconsin, were the only exhibitors of Southdowns, but the quality was away up. The same firm and R. J. Stone were the exhibitors of Oxford Downs, and, both having very superior animals, the competition was hot. In Cotswolds, Geo. Harding & Sons, Wisconsin, and A. J. Watson, Castleberg, Ont., were the exhibitors. Watson won quite a number of good places. In Lincolns, two Ontario men had the contest between them, Gibson & Walker, Ilderton, and Wm. Oliver, Avonbank. The former had the best of it. Quite a number of Gibson & Walker's sheep were considered the best fitted sheep on the grounds. A good showing of Leicester field sheep was made by a Nebraska man. Hampshires made a nice showing.

In the swine classes the Poland Chinas, as was naturally to be expected, were the banner class, though it was thought the

quality was hardly up to what had been expected. Berkshires made a large showing, five herds being shown. R. Gentry's entries carried off the most prizes. Duroc Jerseys were a large entry of excellent quality, some nine or ten good herds being shown. There was a nice showing of Essex, a few Victorias, a new breed, and a few Chester Whites. In Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., made a grand show and captured all the prizes.

Fat stock was not a very large exhibit, though there were some nice animals shown. The Iowa college showed two of their pure bred Shorthorn "skim-milk-raised" yearlings from their carload lot. The premium for carload lot went to a nice lot of Polled Angus, as also 2nd and 3rd places, while 4th and 5th places went to the Iowa College pure bred and grade Shorthorn lots. The grand sweepstakes brought out a very interesting exhibit. 1st place went to a 2-year-old Hereford, 2d to a Polled Angus calf, 3rd to Iowa College's best yearling pure-bred Shorthorn, and 4th to a grade Shorthorn.

In fat sheep there were some good animals shown. In Lincolns, Gibson & Walker, cleaned up everything. A. J. Watson, Ont., also had a share of prizes. The grand sweepstakes was won by a Shropshire, 2nd went to an Oxford. There was a fair display of fat swine. The sweepstakes prizes went—1st, Poland Chinas, 2nd, Victorias, 3rd Essex. There were no Berkshires or Chester Whites shown. The Union Stock Yards special of \$150 for the best specimen of a bacon hog brought out 40 competitors; 1st went to a Tamworth shown by the Iowa College, 2nd to a Nebraska Berkshire, 3rd to J. E. Brethour, Ontario, for a Yorkshire.

Steers from Dual-Purpose Cows—The Iowa Agricultural College showed a collection of Shorthorn steers worthy of more than passing mention. The average weight of the ten head before loading at the college was 1,425 lbs. They showed as yearlings and would not be two years old until the last week of October. They were being fed for the Christmas market, so were not so far on as they could have been had they been fitted specially for Omaha. Three of these steers, one a winner in the sweepstakes, are out of cows having an average butter record of 300 lbs.; another, out of a cow that at ten years old made a butter record of 312 lbs., weighed 1,500 lbs., though not two years old.

Students' Judging Contest.—There were 17 contestants for the intercollegiate judging contest prize given by Clay, Robinson & Co. The prize was for the students showing the most skill in judging live stock. Representatives from five colleges competed. They had to judge two classes (6 animals in each) of all kinds of stock. First three places were won by students from the Iowa College. Twelfth place was won by A. G. Hopkins, V.S., Neepawa, Man., now a student at Iowa. This contest is likely to be a feature of many shows in the future.

W. Saunderson, Souris, writes:—"I am greatly pleased at the rapid strides that The Farmer has been taking lately.

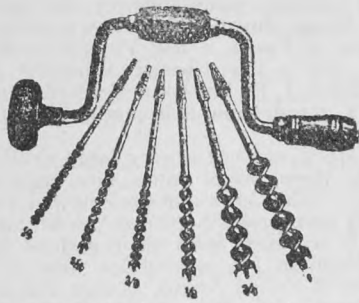
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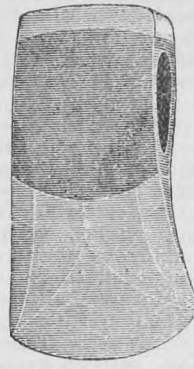
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### The Fall Fairs.

The shows of the season have not been, as a rule, what they should be. Some men have established a solid reputation for live stock, and others say, "Well, if he is going to exhibit, I won't be there." The object of giving prizes is to do honor to the very best of every kind that the country can turn out, and we can hardly apply in progressive agriculture the handicaps by which sporting men level down the chances of the men who have got to the top, strictly on their merits. Agriculture is not sport, but a serious everyday business, and we cannot well cut off the heads of the tall men to give aid and comfort to the common crowd. How to get over the difficulty of regulating the prize money, so as to do full justice to the leaders, and keep the rear ranks on the move is a problem to which we invite general attention. There is more in it than most people now see. The difficulty above stated is not the sole cause of the shortage in this year's shows. Harvest, owing mainly to the dryness of the land at seed time, has been a month later than usual, and the weather more badly broken than since 1891. Wet grain, some of it sprouted, and correspondingly bad roads, have had a most discouraging effect on competition, and cattle especially have only been shown as a rule by those within easy reach of the show grounds. For the same reason grain has only been shown by those who, contrary to general principles, were fortunate enough to thresh off the stock. That has proved the safest course for this irregular season, but does not make the very best sample, and frequently the quantity shown was limited. The Farmer has tried to cover nearly all the shows in the west, and has tried to get as near the facts of the whole situation as possible, and, though not unhelpful for the future of our fall shows, is still disposed to think they need to be wisely looked after in the future if they are to maintain their reputation and usefulness. Therefore, we do not hesitate to point out the weak points of the system, that well-wishers of live competition may be stirred up to consider the case as it presents itself locally and do their best for the future. One or two men cannot keep the machine going. Cases might be named where the secretary, combined occasionally with the president, must do nearly all the work, while there are other societies whose directors work with a will and pull all together. It is easy to see which plan will do most for the district to be served. In one or two instances the fast horse men have got the upper hand to the detriment of the general good. They do so mainly because they stick well together and keep scheming for the attainment of their objects.

There are three times as many men who could work the other way and ensure, if they stuck together, a good general show. But they don't stick together, and a rope of sand is very easily broken. If you doubt it, read the history of farmers' unions. They have seldom hung together long enough to have either a historian or a history.

There is one outstanding feature in our shows, and outside of them as well, that we take special pleasure in noting. Wherever any man is found that has paid careful attention to breeding good pure-bred cattle, he can easily knock out all competition with his grades. On good grade cattle, more perhaps than any other kind of live stock, must the future prosperity of the Canadian west depend. Two or three straight crosses of any suitable pure breed will produce a grade that for all common purposes is as good as a pure-bred and as easily got as a scrub, always provided the man at the top of the business is not an ingrained scrub himself. The bull that is fed any way and on any common stuff, usually poorer than he could pick up himself if free to do so, will soon get down to the level of his owner and prosper accordingly. The secret of the success of pure breeders with the grades they show at the fairs is that their bulls get justice and their common cows are not neglected.

### Souris.

The fair held here on Oct. 13 and 14 was, for this year, in many respects a very good one. The attendance, although not quite up to what could have been desired, was not by any means small, and the interest manifested was indeed very satisfactory. In the number of exhibits the fair was decidedly good, there being about 1,000 entries. The prize list is a very comprehensive one, and has so many more subdivisions than many of the other local fairs that, although there was so large a number of exhibits on the grounds, the competition in the different classes was not quite so keen as would have been had there been less choice of entry offered. Particularly in the live stock classes was this the case.

The number and quality of horses brought out were quite satisfactory, and many of the animals shown were of high merit. In heavy draft the exhibit was rather light in point of numbers. A team shown by John Simmons, of Hartney, won first place in their section and were the object of a great deal of admiration. The general purpose class was very well filled and the competition keen, especially among the younger sections. In this class the animals shown were especially good. The first prize in teams went to

Israel Scott. Thos. H. Gardiner also had a very nice span which stood first in the agricultural class. There were some nice ones shown in the lighter lines. Thomas Hopkins showed the only team which appeared among the roadsters. There was a sharp competition in single roadsters, and it was hard to decide between G. L. Ferguson's black mare and R. H. Johnston's 3-year-old. There was also a large lot of very nice foals. In the carriage class, T. H. Gardiner's stood first for team. There were a number of single drivers of merit, and Harvey Elder took first place with W. V. Edwards second. There was a good many saddle horses out. Geo. H. Hunter, Nesbit, stood first.

There was a splendid lot of cattle, pure breeds being shown in Shorthorns, Herefords, Jerseys, Polled Angus and Holsteins, supplemented by a few herds of grades. Among the Shorthorns, Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, had the largest lot, consisting of his two bulls and several females and young stock. He carried off a good deal of red cardboard and his young bull, "Crimson Knight," took the sweepstakes. He was, however, closely run in his class by a well-made yearling bull shown by C. Dobson, Fairfax. G. L. Ferguson had a few nice females, besides about a dozen grades. W. Sharman had out a large number of his Herefords, which were very much admired. Elsewhere in this month's issue of The Farmer will be found a photo-engraving of Mr. Sharman's Hereford herd. W. V. Edwards carried off the trophies which fell to the Jerseys with his nice herd. J. Turner, Carroll, had some of his herd of Polled Angus out and swept out that quarter of the prize list. J. Herriott exhibited a few animals in Holsteins. J. Wilson, Carroll, showed a number of grades. Mr. Murchison was also an exhibitor of both beef and dairy grades. W. Sharman also brought forward some very fine Hereford grades. Alex. Wood had a beef grade calf in the ring which is one of the most promising young animals we have seen this season.

There were not many pigs in the pens. Messrs. King and Denbow divided the honors in Berkshires. Two lots of Chester Whites were shown by Messrs. Edwards and R. Sharman, and a pen of Yorkshires by Capt. Wood. Alex. Wood's Oxford Downs were the only exhibits in sheep.

There was a fair lot of poultry, 34 entries being shown.

Indoors the display was decidedly good. The roots and vegetables filled one side of the hall and the collections were remarkably good. Dairy produce was well put up and nicely shown. Ladies' work was a first-class display and filled a great deal of space.



**Neepawa.**

This was one of the very best shows of the season, and on the second day the attendance ran up to 1,600. The grain, vegetables, roots and other inside exhibits were all placed and judged the first day. The hall was lighted up in the evening, with a band in attendance, and was visited by several hundred people. Several trade exhibits were on view, and Weed Inspector Braithwaite had present his collection. The exhibition was by those well entitled to form a judgment thought better than in any previous year. In grain the Union Bank's prize for 10 bushels Red Fyfe wheat went to P. M. Stewart, who had also 1st on 4 bushels, W. F. Sirett, M.P.P., being 2nd. Four bushels white wheat went to Walter Brydon. In any other variety, J. T. Montgomery had 1st, with Preston, the new hybrid of our experimental stations, his sample going 65 lbs. to the bushel. Dairy produce, judged by C. C. Macdonald, dairy superintendent, was not large, but the quality above anything before shown. First prize went to Jas. Milne, R. Buchanan in three classes, R. W. Riley, and J. M. Jamieson. Seconds to W. F. Sirett in two classes, Jas. Milne and D. Coulter. Live stock was very good, T. J. Munroe taking 1st for heavy draft stallion and team. Alex. Keachie 1st and W. Card 2nd in agricultural class. S. McLean had three prizes, Jesse Curtis two 1sts, Thos. Roberts one 1st. In Shorthorn bulls, P. B. Robb had diploma, 1st on herd, two 1sts and two 2nds; R. Scott, two 1sts, two 2nds; W. G. Pollock one 1st. In grades, P. B. Robb had three 1sts and three 2nds. D. McNab had 1st on milch cow and J. Robertson 1st on steer and Hereford bull and cow. In pigs, J. A. McGill had all prizes for Berkshires, J. Robertson all for Poland Chinas. In long-wool sheep, J. A. McGill had all the prizes, as had D. Coulter for Shropshires. The weather on both days was very favorable, which contributed greatly to the success of the show.

**Virden.**

Ideal weather prevailed for the show, and the number of exhibits were fully up to other years. Heavy horses made a particularly good showing. A. Struthers' "Charming Charlie" carried off the red and his "Young Glenburn" the blue ticket for heavy stallions. There was a fine show of heavy horses in harness, Messrs. Douglas and Lockhart being the winners. Light horses were exceptionally good, and Mr. McLean's pair of drivers were much admired. Horses were judged by Alex. Colquhoun, Douglas, and J. F. Fisher, V.S., Brandon. There was a nice exhibit of cattle, and they were judged by A. Graham, Pomeroy. K. McIvor had out a string of 19 head of pure bred and grade cattle and captured 16 prizes. Messrs. Helliwell and Lang had out a nice lot of stock also and carried back some of the red tickets to Oak Lake. A. Odell showed a good Polled Angus bull. There was a nice lot of swine shown and sheep were well represented by good pens of Leicesters and Shropshires. T. Jasper, Bradwardine, showed a fine lot of Leicester and Oxford Down sheep, capturing six reds and diploma for best ram of each breed. The poultry exhibit was perhaps the largest exhibit, proportionately, on the grounds. Some very fine specimens of Brahmas, Barred Rocks, Partridge Cochins, and a couple of pairs of exceptionally fine Houdan chicks were shown. In fact, the Virden poultrymen put up a most creditable show. Mr. Drayton, of Virden, gave great satisfaction as judge.

The exhibit of dairy produce was a large one. F. W. Chapple, Ebor, had a number of good prizes. Ladies' work was good, and the exhibit of school children's

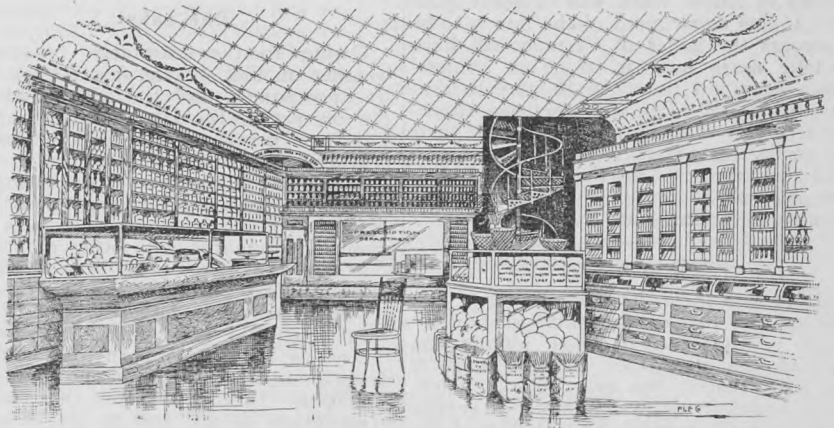
work attracted a great deal of attention. J. Caldwell, of the Virden nurseries, made a fine display of ornamental and useful shade trees and shrubs, besides fruit bushes, and cuttings. Vegetables, roots and grains made a fine showing, one hard to beat anywhere. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a snap shot at the live stock on the grounds.

**Carman.**

If the 19th annual exhibition was not an unqualified success in all its departments, it was not because the directors did not offer a good list of prizes for competition. The weather was very unfavorable. The turnout of horses was not so numerous as in former years. Messrs. A. & J. Morrison's fine string of heavy draft horses were conspicuous by their absence. These gentlemen had forward but one team, which captured the pride of place in their class. D. W. Mills showed a couple of good useful teams. Johnston, Hardy and Loree showed some good things in light horses, as did also Patterson and the McLaren.

The exhibition of cattle was superior to that of any previous year. In Shorthorns there were three herds represented. Messrs. A. & J. Morrison showed their bull, Sir Walter the 3rd in the pink of condition. This bull took 3rd place at the Industrial in the 3-year-old-class. He has come on well since then and easily captured the red ticket. A. Graham, Pomeroy, had 12 head from the Forest Home herd, every individual of the lot being of high merit. A number of the young things were especially good. Nine out of the ten first prizes awarded fell to this herd. Robbie O'Day, the present stock bull, has grown into a magnificent animal — a growthy, stylish bull of the choicest quality. This bull got 1st in the class for 2-year-olds and afterwards beat Morrison's Sir Walter the 3rd as bull any age. Alex. McNaughton and Michael Heuston had each forward some really good animals. Wellington Hardy captured all the prizes in Ayrshires with the same neat little herd that did so well at Winnipeg.

The grade cattle were of the finest quality; a number of the animals had been



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successfully shown at the Industrial both in 1897 and 1898. D. W. Mills and W. H. Elford were the principal exhibitors in this class. The majority of the prizes were awarded to animals that were the get of A. Graham's old stock bull, Manitoba Chief.

Sheep were not very numerous, but they were of good quality. J. W. Jickling and M. Huston were the exhibitors. The competition in swine was quite strong. In Berkshires, A. Graham and W. Blanchard divided the honors. In Yorkshires, A. Graham got the majority of the prizes, a part of which went to W. Hardy and Wm. Finch. D. W. Mills had a nice showing of Poland Chinas, getting all the prizes in that class. In poultry he was the principal exhibitor. A. Graham had a fine showing of Barred P. Rocks.

Garden vegetables and field roots were not as good as in former years. The samples of grain were choice but the entries not as numerous as the handsome prizes offered should have brought out. Harry Coates won the Union Bank prize of \$25 for the ten-bushel lot of Red Fyle wheat, also the society's prize for five bushels. Mr. Coates also won the first prize for best collection of grain. The display of ladies' work was of good quality. If this department of the fair is to be a success the ladies of Carman will have to take more interest in it, as farmers' wives have not the time to give to that class of work. The directors are thinking seriously of changing the date of their fair to the early part of July.

In this issue of The Farmer we publish one page of illustrations of prize animals shown at Carman fair.

#### Minnedosa.

Minnedosa held its fair on Oct. 6th. The weather that day was fine, but, on account of the rush of work among the farmers, the attendance was the smallest this year that it has ever been. There were, however, quite a number of entries made, and the number and quality of the exhibits, while not up to the average mark, merited a much larger crowd of spectators.

The horses were quite a varied lot, with some very fine ones, but running down to mediocrity in many of the classes. There were a few splendid specimens in heavy draft, but as a rule very little competition. S. McLean had out three very fine young drafters which were much admired, and the sweepstakes for best 2-year-old filly came to him. J. Gourlay also showed 6 or 8 very fine draft and general purpose horses and generally took the lead. A sucker which he exhibited was an especially well-formed and strong looking fellow. There was a little more competition in general purpose and some very good stock were shown, particularly in foals and young animals. H. Cameron had some very fair exhibits. The light horses, generally speaking, were not up to much either in point of numbers or merit. T. J. Connell showed a very pretty 3-year-old chestnut mare. The speeding in the ring was not watched with anything more than a very indifferent interest. J. Forsyth and W. Willoughby, of Glendale, and H. L. Coote, V. S., of Minnedosa, were the horse judges.

The cattle ring was not a heavy one, the only competition being in Shorthorn and Shorthorn grades. Hole Bros. had some nice registered Shorthorn females, but, being unable to get their bull to the grounds, they were prevented from making out a herd. There were also a few other individual exhibits made by different parties in Shorthorn cows and heifers. There was very little competition in bulls, although a number of the farmers hereabouts have nice animals at the head of their herds. R. T. Sanderson had a large,

well-made bull, rising two years old, which took the sweepstakes. Ken. Murray had a very large brown fellow which had no opposition in the aged class. D. B. Ross and H. Cameron had large and creditable exhibits in the grade line and merit special mention on account of the excellence of many of their animals. R. H. Shanks, of Rapid City, was the judge of cattle.

There were some fairly good sheep shown by Gourlay and Cameron, but not many pigs. The only full pen shown was a lot of Poland Chinas by James Robertson, Glendale, which were well-made, healthy fellows. J. D. Nichol, of Minnedosa, judged these classes. The poultry shown made a fairly good exhibit.

The hall display was good in some classes, though not nearly as full as usual. Roots were very fine in every line. There were some splendid exhibits of dairy butter, and the first prize basket shown by Mrs. Robert Porter was about as edible a looking lot as one could wish to see.

There seems to be a feeling among some that a midsummer fair would be better attended than one at this time of the year, and it may be possible that another season may see a change.

#### Oak Lake.

Owing to the extremely unfavorable weather on Oct. 19, the fair at Oak Lake was postponed until the 28th. Although the fore part of the day was fine, the roads were in a very bad state, and the rush of protracted farm work interfered to quite an extent with the attendance, and probably, though to a lesser degree, with the entries. The crowd, however, was very good, as compared with other points this year, and the fair as a whole was, considering the circumstances, quite a success.

The horses were rather a light exhibit, with some very good individuals, but on the whole rather less merit than could be desired and many of these shown in poor condition. In a few sections there was no competition at all, and in but few was there much opposition. Geo. Titnius brought out a heavy draft team which was much admired. A. Goodwin showed the only 2-year-old—a nice one. J. Holmes,

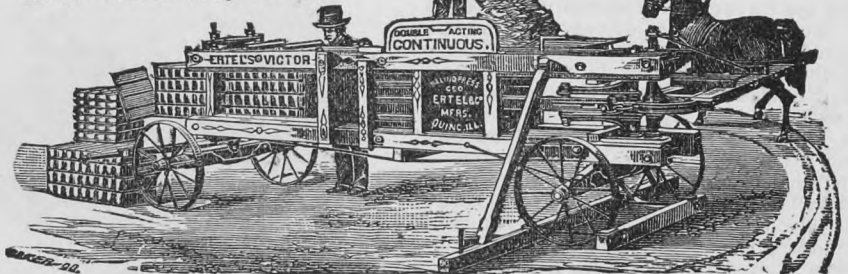
N. Bannister and T. Tribble were also winners with heavy drafts. Among the general purpose, T. Jasper and T. R. Todd were the largest winners, with T. Speers and R. L. Lang also to the front with young animals. In the roadster class the team prize went to T. Reynolds with G. Johnston first on single driver. T. Jasper and E. Garnett went first and second respectively on yearling and foal with T. Garth and T. R. Todd second. A. Trotter, of Brandon, acted as judge.

The cattle shown was much more satisfactory. In most cases the animal showed merit, and some of the stock which failed of prize-winning were really meritorious animals. Of course the competition was largely confined to Shorthorns. In this breed the herd prize went to W. J. Helliwell, his 3-year-old bull, "Chief of Rose-land," coming out as a strong trump card. He is an evenly balanced animal, with a fine finish, and took sweepstakes in bull of any breed, Shorthorn bull any age, and first as aged bull. R. Lang's roan took first as 2-year-old. T. Speers led in yearling bull with "Lakeview Chief," a nice beast shown in fine bloom, the 2nd going to M. Rouberg. The bull calves were a good lot, Lang getting first and Helliwell second, while H. R. Tolton followed hard with a beast which drew out a good deal of favorable criticism. There was close showing in aged cow, Helliwell taking the red card and Lang the blue. Lang took 1st and 2nd in 2-year-old heifers, and Helliwell followed suit with yearlings. The prizes for heifer calves went to Lang and Helliwell, but here again Tolton also showed a beauty. The only Polled Angus exhibit was the herd of D. McFarlane. J. E. Marples, of Deleau, came up with a small drove of his Herefords, and carried off all the honors which fell to the white faces. His herd were much admired by the spectators, but could not appear at their very best after so long a drive. He also had out an Ayrshire cow of the right type, which won first place against W. McFarlane, second. There were a few good grade cattle, but Lang was the principal winner here. J. E. Smith, of Brandon, acted as judge of cattle.

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There was a very fair showing of sheep, some of them showing good breeding, while a few others were only very middling. The prizes were pretty evenly divided between Jasper, Todd, Helliwell and Speers. T. H. Sharman also showed a pen, but, being a new man, his sheep were not in shape and his only prize-taking was in fat sheep. K. Melvor, of Vir-den, awarded the prizes here.

The only hogs shown were Berkshires, and these were confined to the exhibits of Lang and Jasper. These two men both put up some fine pigs, Lang getting the majority of the prizes, with Jasper in the lead with aged and young boars. For some reason, pigs between six months and a year—an important age—were not recognized on the prize list; probably an oversight, which will be rectified next year. E. Hunter, jr., of Bradwardine, was the judge.

In poultry, W. J. Helliwell took the red with his Partridge Cochins for best breeding pen any variety. He also took first in pairs of Light Brahmas and Barred Rocks. R. L. Lang took the lead for Leghorns and a strong second for Wyandottes, E. Scarlett taking the red card in the latter variety. W. McFarlane came first in Dorkings, also in Pekin ducks, T. R. Todd getting the blue here, as well as in geese. F. Taylor easily got first in the latter class, having a splendid gander. Helliwell got first and D. McFarlane second in turkeys. The Partridge Cochins were good and well worthy their card in better company. Wyandottes, also, were quite up to the mark, but ducks was where the sharp competition came in, and the birds getting the prizes were fine ones. F. D. Blakely, of Winnipeg, acted as judge.

The indoor show was light throughout. The special for best 25 bushels of wheat fell to H. R. Tolton. Grain and vegetables generally were not remarkable, either in quantity or quality. Butter was fairly good, mostly well put up, but with a few samples a little off in quality.

The interest shown by those in attendance was good, and, together with the energy of the officials, augurs well for future successes.

### Fish Creek.

This society had a very successful show on Sept. 28th. There was a marked improvement in the classes of both horses and cattle. In the former class, D. Thorburn, B. Wright and W. D. Shattuck were amongst the largest exhibitors, whilst in cattle, W. Andrews, R. Pratt and W. D. Shattuck had some fine animals, the latter taking first honors with his famous bull, "Royal Standard." The poultry exhibit was good, P. Heberer taking first in nearly all this exhibit. C. Marker judged the dairy exhibit, which was not large, but quality was excellent, and Mrs. Irvine, Moss and Shields have certainly brought their dairying up to a high standard. Vegetables and roots were very good, A. G. Wolley Dod taking first in most classes with some well-grown samples, especially cabbage and cauliflower, the former tipping the scales at 16 lbs. The ladies' work department was not as large as usual, but there was some excellent work

shown. On the whole, this has been one of the most successful shows the society has had. We have a photo of the live stock shown on the grounds, which was received too late for this issue of The Farmer, the form containing illustrations having gone to press.

### Holland.

The return to a fall show was demonstrated this year to have been the right thing. The attendance was large and a very representative one. The classes for stock were well filled with animals of good quality. A most pleasing feature of the exhibition was the number of new exhibitors present. The inside display excelled that of any former exhibition. Dairy produce, ladies' work and domestic manufactures were, as usual, the centre of attraction. Grain, roots and vegetables made a very fine display. The directors are to be congratulated on the success of their exhibition.

### Grenfell.

Despite unfavorable weather, the attendance was good. Horses were well represented. In roadster horses a team belonging to Mr. Geddes was much admired. The show of cattle was good, too. R. Hillhouse, Broadview; W. Dixon, Hillesden; J. S. Dixon and John Mitchell were among the prize winners. John Ridgwick, Coy & Brooks, D. C. McDonald and J. Laidlaw were the chief exhibitors of sheep. Thos. Fleming, A. Switzer and D. W. McGregor made nice exhibits of swine. Poultry also made a nice exhibit. Roots and vegetables were fine, potatoes excellent; grain was not quite up to other years. Butter and bread were very fine. Ladies' work was beautiful and useful as well. The exhibit by the school children attracted much attention.

### Saltcoats.

The Sterling Agricultural Society were well repaid for postponing their tenth annual fair from the 29th of Sept. to the 11th Oct. The weather was fine and there was a very large turnout of people. The number of exhibits in nearly every department was much larger than ever before. Ladies' work was good and exceptionally artistic. The display of live stock, grain, vegetables and dairy products was very fine. A nice Icelandic exhibit was made, and the Galician exhibit was for the best dressed woman in her national costume.

### North Norfolk.

The fall fair of the North Norfolk Agricultural Society was held at Austin, Oct. 12th. The day was all that could be desired, though the roads were in a very bad state and thus kept many from attending. The exhibits of live stock were excellent. So also was the display of roots, vegetables and dairy products. The show of grain was poor, owing, no doubt, to bad harvesting weather. The ladies' department made a good showing. The society is badly in need of an agricultural hall.

### Crystal City.

This fair had one of the finest days of the season and a large turnout of visitors. There was a good showing of farmers' horses. R. Ring had a string of good ones, and some good colts were shown for a special prize given by W. Baker. J. S. Moffat, Cartwright; J. Waldie, Cartwright; J. S. Cochrane, Crystal City, and D. Watson, Cartwright, had firsts in the horse classes. Premier Greenway showed ten non-competing Shorthorns, and Jos. Lawrence had a big string of pure and grades, taking many prizes. Gosnell, Ring, Wilson, J. Oughton, Cochrane and Baird had firsts in cattle. There was a capital lot of sheep. R. S. Preston, Fleming Bros., P. B. McLaren, J. Oughton and W. L. Traun had first prizes. In swine, D. Watson, P. Cram, J. Oughton, W. Oughton, W. L. Traun and J. S. Cochrane had firsts.

There was a very good show inside the new skating rink of grain, roots, butter and ladies' work, the prizes going very widely. R. Ring had special premium for collection of grain. H. H. Elsey, Geo. Bale and F. Collins firsts on wheat.

### Boissevain.

This fair was not so large, especially in stock, as it should have been for so fine a district. The show of farm horses was limited and only grade cattle were shown. There were a few good pigs and sheep, and a fair collection of poultry. The inside show was good all round. In heavy drafts R. Willis, A. L. Jones, C. Brown and Robt. Cook had firsts. The carriage and roadster class had a good turnout—stock from Knight of the Vale being strongly in evidence. M. Ryan and E. Brown had prizes for grade cattle. J. J. Moir had about all in sheep. E. Brown in pigs. Dairy products, grain, vegetables and roots made as usual a nice exhibit.

### Fairmede.

Although the deep snow made it disagreeable standing about, the day was fine and bright overhead. There was a good exhibition both in the hall and in the horse ring, and the cattle pens, but owing to the roads being so bad, the exhibitors were confined chiefly to those in the immediate neighborhood. A. B. Potter was present from Montgomery, and, as usual, gave a good account of himself, carrying off a number of prizes. Among the local exhibitors, Messrs. Burke, Kidd and Clement Bros. appeared most often as prize winners.

### Prince Albert.

Owing to the busy season, the attendance was not quite as large as usual, still it was good. The day was fine, and altogether things went off very successfully. The exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry showed quality and progress. The main hall was well filled with a good display of dairy produce, grains, vegetables, roots, domestic manufactures and numerous nice exhibits by business houses and others.

**Innisfail.**

The people of Innisfail enjoyed fine weather for their annual fall show, and the attendance was a very large one, everybody being in town to enjoy themselves. The day's fun began with a very successful coyote hunt. The show of horses was well up to the average. Heavy horses were good, there being a number of very good teams present. Cattle were out in fair number and of good quality. Sheep and swine were represented by stock of good quality, though the number were not as large as they should be. Some splendid poultry were shown, especially in Plymouth Rocks and geese. Vegetables, roots and grain made a good showing, so also the ladies' work and dairy products.

**Fort Saskatchewan.**

The Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society were favored with ideal weather for a fall show. The attendance was not as good as might be expected, the fine weather for stacking keeping a good many away. The main building was fairly well filled with exhibits of roots, grains and ladies' work. The show in roots was not so good as in former years. Some fine samples of wheat were shown. Live stock generally was hardly up to the average, with the exception of horses, some very good stock being on the ground, especially colts.

**Whitewood.**

There was a very large turnout of people despite the almost impassable condition of the roads. The number of entries was away ahead of those of the three past years. The hall was well filled. The entries in butter, bread and vegetables were very numerous and the competition keen. Ladies' work was excellent, with a very large entry. Classes for stock were well filled, considering the state of the roads. It was estimated that no less than 10 hundred entries, which had been made were detained at home through the storm and impassable condition of the roads.

**Lacombe.**

The show was a most successful one, both in the number of exhibits and the attendance. The entry of horses was good, and there were a number of good races. Cattle were out in quite large numbers, quite a lot of them being pure bred, Messrs. Talbot, Ruddick and Gregors being the chief winners. Grade cattle were good. Vegetables and roots were very large in size and also a numerous entry. Ladies' work was good, and altogether the display in the new hall was very pleasing and satisfactory to the directors.

**South Edmonton.**

The annual exhibition of the South Edmonton society was a very successful one. The attendance was good, and would have been better had the weather been a little warmer. The exhibit of cattle was the best ever seen in Northern Alberta. Some good wheat and coarse grains were shown. Dairy produce was especially good, so also the bread. Ladies' work and art work were fine. The display of vegetables was a credit to any section.

**Rothbury and Logberg.**

The show was a very successful one, though the number of exhibits and the attendance were not as large as expected on account of a threatening snow storm. The attendance and the number of exhibits was good, and the directors feel satisfied with the results. The quality of the cattle shown was good, many of those shown at Russell being shown here also.

Sheep were good, so also were the poultry. Grain, roots and vegetables made a fine display. Dairy produce and fancy work took up the attention of the ladies, and did them great credit.

**St. Jean.**

The wet weather and snow interfered very much with the show, which otherwise would have been a very successful one. Horses and cattle were out in small numbers and were wet and thus in anything but show shape. In the hall the exhibit was good, vegetables, grain, dairy products being of the best and ladies' work very fine.

**Sheep Creek.**

The fall fair was a very successful one. There was a very nice lot of horses shown. Shorthorn cattle made a good show. W. D. Shattuck, Jas. Bolton and Suitor Bros. were the leading winners. Jas. Rogers showed a number of nice Polled Angus cattle. Grade cattle were good and a few nice fat ones were also shown. Poultry made a creditable display, some excellent birds being present. Grains, vegetables, roots and dairy products were, as usual, good. The display of ladies' work was largely useful and excellent.

**Cannington Manor.**

The eleventh annual exhibition of the East Moose Mountain Agricultural Society was held at Cannington Manor and was well attended. There was quite a nice showing of heavy, and a splendid lot of light horses. Pure bred cattle were out in good numbers. J. Cheyne won the most awards and the herd prize. Mrs. Watson, Fleming & Hewlett and T. L. Neish showed good animals and were prize winners also. Grade cattle were a good lot. A few pens of nice sheep were shown, while T. L. Neish showed a nice lot of Berkshires. A creditable show of poultry was made. Dairy products were good. So also were the grains, roots and vegetables. Ladies' fancy work was excellent and much admired.

**Duck Lake.**

Duck Lake had its show on Sept. 30, and affords one more example of the tendency of improved stock breeding to bring the man who follows it to the front. J. D. Caswell, well-known as an improving Shorthorn man, had seven prizes on pure bred, 14 on grades, and his name, as well as that of his wife, is freely sprinkled over the rest of the prize list. Dairy produce, field and garden produce, bannocks, pickles and ladies' work all go with him. Father Pacquette makes a good second with a carriage team, sheep, pigs, garden and field produce, and what is more wonderful for a celebrate, about 18 prizes for ladies' work.

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**LEADS ALL THE REST.**





### This Year's Results at the Brandon Experimental Farm.

Along with all other farms, but not to the same extent, owing to its situation and the quality of its soil, this farm made a rather poor start in the first two spring months. But with the last week of May came warm showers, and everything grew with marvellous rapidity. Weather every way suited to the nature of this farm followed, up till the period of ripening, and the crop is all round the heaviest ever yet reaped there. The rains came too late to help the hay crop much, and the tests for this crop were not much to boast of. There have been better yields of wheat in previous seasons, but for all other grains and roots the results this year have been specially successful. In the case of some late sown grains, the heavy yields recorded below would have gone still higher, but they had to stand uncut for ten days after being fully ripe before the weather dried enough to permit their being cut, and enough was shed out to have seeded the plots twice over. All the test plots are sown on summer fallow, and the land is consequently much freer from foul seeds than is ordinarily the case here. Any weeds that did start were kept under by the rapid growth of the more profitable crops, and this farm is therefore, in more ways than one, a capital object lesson. It shows that by well managed cultivation, weeds can be kept at a minimum, and the extra yield of grain proves that good work will pay for itself, as well as save the loss of fertility through weed growths. In dealing with the recorded yields of all kinds of crop, it should always be kept in mind that though the soil and treatment are always as uniform as possible for all varieties tested, there are minor conditions coming in which affect to a certain extent the yields of the individual crops on the trial plots.

Mr. Bedford is to be congratulated on the combination of good farming and good luck that this year accentuate his operations on the experimental farm. Even wet weather has failed to cause any material loss in the grain yield.

#### WHEAT.

We give below the yields of the twenty varieties found most successful this year, and, for the sake of reference, the yields made by the same varieties in the two previous years. The amount of yield is not an exact criterion of value, Red Fyfe standing highest in commercial value, while Goose wheat, a good yielder, has a very low milling value.

Name.	Yield in		
	1898 bus.lbs.	1897 bus.lbs.	1896 bus.lbs.
Goose .....	45-20	26-30	38-30
Monarch .....	42-40	34-00	32-20
White Fyfe .....	40-00	40-30	29-10
Crown .....	38-20	33-00	27-40
White Connell .....	37-20	32-40	25-00
Wellman's Fyfe .....	37-00	32-30	26-10
Red Fyfe .....	36-20	35-20	26-40
Hungarian .....	35-00	30-10	30-50
Dufferin .....	34-00	24-40	24-30
Stanley .....	33-40	22-30	25-00
Huron .....	33-40	22-20	28-10
White Russian .....	33-20	36-20	26-40
Old Red River .....	33-00	26-00	28-10
Preston .....	32-20	27-00	.....
Progress .....	32-00	23-00	22-30
Pringle's Champlain .....	32-00	31-00	29-20
Campbell's White Chaff .....	31-20	28-30	23-30
Red Fern .....	31-00	29-10	24-20
Admiral .....	31-00	30-30	22-30
Vernon .....	31-00	31-10	25-10

#### OATS.

Oats have made an extraordinary yield this year, showing that the climatic conditions have agreed well with this variety of grain. The growth was most luxuriant, the straw strong and straight, running up to 6 feet long, the heads long and well filled, and the weight per bushel about 44 lbs. Of the 75 varieties tested the 20 best are given below, with the corresponding yields for two preceding years. It is only on summer fallow that such splendid returns can be had, and as these test plots are only 1-20 of an acre each, they make a better growth round the edges. But from an acre plot this year close on 100 bushels have been taken. It will be noticed that a number of new varieties show well up this year.

Name.	Yield in		
	1898 bus.lbs.	1897 bus.lbs.	1896 bus.lbs.
White Giant .....	114-00	.....	.....
American Beauty .....	113-00	.....	78-18
California Black .....	110-00	68-08	57-02
Bavarian .....	109-00	.....	73-08
Mennonite .....	108-00	.....	85-00
Oxford .....	106-00	48-28	55-20
Pense .....	106-00	64-24	39-24
Banner .....	106-00	53-08	100-00
American Triumph .....	105-00	.....	57-32
Thousand Dollar .....	104-00	.....	.....
White Schonen .....	104-04	50-10	75-20
New Electric .....	103-15	78-08	76-26
Newmarket .....	99-14	33-28	.....
Danish Island .....	99-14	38-28	.....
Golden Tartarian .....	98-28	83-18	.....
Olive .....	98-28	.....	45-00
Improved American .....	98-28	.....	.....
Early Golden Prolific .....	97-22	76-26	.....
Oderbruck .....	97-02	37-12	57-32
Buckbee's Illinois .....	97-02	78-08	70-20

#### BARLEY.

Has made very heavy yields this year, but owing to the rains the grain is much bleached. Several of the heaviest yielders, such as Stella, Kirkby, Pioneer, Trooper, Argyle and Mansfield, are hybrids produced on the experimental farms.

Name.	Yield in		
	1898 bus.lbs.	1897 bus.lbs.	1896 bus.lbs.
<b>Two-Rowed.</b>			
Kirby .....	65-20	.....	.....
Dunham .....	62-24	.....	.....
French Chevalier .....	57-44	43-26	41-02
Beaver .....	57-44	.....	29-28
Leslie .....	57-04	.....	.....
Thanet .....	56-32	42-04	35-30
Nappan .....	55-20	46-02	30-10
Logan .....	54-08	.....	.....
Newton .....	53-36	22-04	47-44
Kinver's Chevalier .....	49-28	21-12	32-44
<b>Six-Rowed.</b>			
Stella .....	68-16	33-26	42-14
Baxter .....	63-36	32-34	36-22
Pioneer .....	63-16	29-08	.....
Common .....	62-44	43-26	55-00
Trooper .....	62-44	51-12	40-40
Argyle .....	62-24	.....	.....
Oderbruck .....	62-04	34-28	34-28
Mansfield .....	60-40	.....	.....
Rennie's Improved .....	59-08	42-34	39-18
Surprise .....	58-16	38-46	38-36

#### PEAS

Have made splendid yields this year, but scarcely up to those of last season. Their roots are known to collect nitrogen from the atmosphere, and one proof of their usefulness in this respect is the excellent crops of wheat raised next season off the same ground. No sample of wheat grown on the farm in other ways is equal in quality to that which follows the pea crop. Mr. Bedford says the difficulty of harvesting can be got over by sowing two pecks of strong strawed oats and two bushels of peas to the acre. The oats support the peas, and in this way they can be cut with the binder and stooked the same as other grain. To ensure the best results early sowing is necessary. Later sowings are apt to mildew.

Name.	Yield in		
	1898 bus. lbs.	1897 bus. lbs.	1896 bus.lbs.
Harrison's Glory .....	59-00	32-00	.....
Perth .....	55-40	24-40	.....
Early Briton .....	54-40	26-40	.....
French Canner .....	52-20	.....	.....
White Wonder .....	51-00	34-00	.....
Vincent .....	49-00	26-00	.....
New Potter .....	48-00	34-40	54-40
Black-Eyed Marrowfat .....	48-00	29-20	46-40
Mummy .....	47-40	37-40	55-40
German White .....	47-20	.....	.....

# Dick's Blood Purifier For Horses And Cattle

PUT UP AS A POWDER.  
GIVES NEW LIFE.  
INCREASES THE FLOW  
OF MILK IN COWS.

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AGENTS MONTREAL    PROPRIETORS

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Apply for particulars to any C.P.R. agent or to

**ROBERT KERR,**  
Traffic Manager,  
Winnipeg.

EARLY AND LATE SOWING.  
WHEAT.

	Date of Seeding.	Yield in		
		1898	1898	1897
Red Fyfe	Apr. 23	45-22	32-50	
	Apr. 30	34-20	33-00	
	May 7	30-40	31-00	
Stanley	May 14	31-00	30-50	
	May 21	29-10	26-00	
	Apr. 23	34-40	26-00	
Banner	Apr. 30	32-40	21-50	
	May 7	31-40	21-10	
	May 14	30-20	26-00	
Abundance	May 21	20-20	20-30	
	Apr. 23	101-06		
	Apr. 30	107-02		
Odessa	May 7	90-20	44-24	
	May 14	73-18	54-24	
	May 21	69-14	41-26	
Canadian Thorpe	May 28	37-02	29-14	
	Apr. 23	98-28		
	Apr. 30	119-14		
Golden Vine	May 7	117-22	27-02	
	May 14	84-24	48-28	
	May 21	75-10	31-06	
Mummy	May 28	61-26	25-10	
	Apr. 23	67-04	20-30	
	Apr. 30	64-08	22-04	
Mammoth White Intermediate	May 7	63-36	31-42	
	May 14	64-28	32-34	
	May 21	64-28	35-40	
Iverson's Champion	May 28	60-00	31-22	
	Apr. 23	63-36		
	Apr. 30	66-12		
Early Gem	May 7	57-04	21-12	
	May 14	58-36	28-26	
	May 21	56-32	25-00	
Mammoth White Intermediate	May 28	47-21	24-38	
	Apr. 23	46-40	27-30	
	Apr. 30	46-00	27-10	
New Giant Yellow, half long	May 7	51-20	30-25	
	May 14	50-20	30-25	
	May 21	42-20	34-10	
Gate Post	May 28	40-00	28-00	
	Apr. 23	49-20	27-00	
	Apr. 30	49-00	20-50	
Norbitan Giant	May 7	49-20	29-50	
	May 14	53-00	30-20	
	May 21	52-00	33-30	
Green Top White Orthe	May 28	37-40	25-30	

## OATS.

Abundance	Apr. 23	101-06	
"	Apr. 30	107-02	
"	May 7	90-20	44-24
"	May 14	73-18	54-24
"	May 21	69-14	41-26
"	May 28	37-02	29-14
Banner	Apr. 23	98-28	
"	Apr. 30	119-14	
"	May 7	117-22	27-02
"	May 14	84-24	48-28
"	May 21	75-10	31-06
"	May 28	61-26	25-10

## BARLEY.

Odessa	Apr. 23	67-04	20-30
"	Apr. 30	64-08	22-04
"	May 7	63-36	31-42
"	May 14	64-28	32-34
"	May 21	64-28	35-40
"	May 28	60-00	31-22
Canadian Thorpe	Apr. 23	63-36	
"	Apr. 30	66-12	
"	May 7	57-04	21-12
"	May 14	58-36	28-26
"	May 21	56-32	25-00
"	May 28	47-21	24-38
Golden Vine	Apr. 23	46-40	27-30
"	Apr. 30	46-00	27-10
"	May 7	51-20	30-25
"	May 14	50-20	30-25
"	May 21	42-20	34-10
"	May 28	40-00	28-00
Mummy	Apr. 23	49-20	27-00
"	Apr. 30	49-00	20-50
"	May 7	49-20	29-50
"	May 14	53-00	30-20
"	May 21	52-00	33-30
"	May 28	37-40	25-30

In addition to the detailed statements of grain yields given above, it may be noted that after the whole test plots had been tested and accounted for they were found about equal in bulk to the whole of last year's crop, leaving 20 stacks in the field to be threshed in the usual way by steam power. As will be seen later on, the root crops have turned out even more liberally in proportion than the grain crops.

## FODDER CORN.

Fodder corn made an excellent yield this year, but still was not up to the mark of last season by about five tons to the acre on the average. The dry weather of last year had less effect on corn than on the small grains, and as there was more sun, the quality of last year's crop must have been better than that of 1898. In this connection it may be well to note that the yield from corn 4 ft. apart in the rows was very little less than when the rows were only 2 feet apart. The quality of the crop from rows most open to the sunlight must have been very much better.

## FODDER CORN IN 1898.

Sown May 23.

	Rows.	Hills.
	tons. lbs.	tons. lbs.
Thoroughbred White Flint	29-1340	29-1400
New White Cap Yellow Dent	28-1200	23-1520
Red Cob Ensilage	27-1440	27-1000
Cloud's Early Yellow	27-1000	24-.....
Clark's Early Mastoden	27-0120	24-1500
Compton's Early	25-1700	23-.....

## CORN IN ROWS.

Rows, 2 feet apart	26-360
Rows 2½ feet apart	23-728
Rows 3 feet apart	24-1473
Rows 3½ feet apart	22-1746
Rows 4 feet apart	22-1320

## ROOTS.

Roots this year have been a magnificent crop. A dozen of the most prolific potatoes averaged up 600 bushels an acre. Turnips last year went about 8 tons to the

acre, this year over 30. Mangels fully treble last year's crop. Carrots nearly treble last year. Sugar beets last year less than 16 tons average; this year more than double that amount. Considering the shortness and lateness of the growing season, this is a wonderful record.

## POTATOES.

Planted, May 16.

	bus. lbs.
Seedling No. 7	682-00
Dreer's Standard	623-20
I. X. L.	612-20
Rural No. 2	608-40
State of Maine	601-20
Brown Rot Proof	590-20
Chicago Market	586-40
Green Mountain	586-40
Quaker City	586-40
Late Puritan	579-20

## TURNIPS.

Sown, May 17. Taken up, Oct. 11.

	tons. lbs.
On Summer Fallow.	
Purple Top Swede	45-288
Jumbo or Monarch	39-1728
Shamrock Purple Top	39-672
Hartley's Bronze	38-1616
Prize Purple Top	38-32
On Fall Plowing.	
Purple Top Swede	31-304
Drummond's Purple Top	29-872
Pierce's Prize Winner	24-840
Selected Champion	24-576
Prize Purple Top	23-1256

## MANGELS.

Sown, May 17. Pulled, Oct. 14.

	tons. lbs.
On Summer Fallow.	
Giant Yellow Globe	57-1104
Yellow Intermediate	55-880
Canadian Giant	53-656
New Giant Yellow, half long	51-960
Gate Post	50-584
On Fall Plowing.	
Gate Post	64-568
Yellow Intermediate	52-808
Norbitan Giant	52-808
New Giant Yellow, half long	51-1752
Giant Yellow Intermediate	48-1152

## CARROTS.

Sown, May 17. Taken up, Oct. 11.

	tons. lbs.
On Summer Fallow.	
Half Long White	13-840
Giant White Boscages	12-1520
Mammoth White Intermediate	12-1520
Iverson's Champion	10-1120
White Belgian	10-1120
On Fall Plowing.	
White Belgian	12-1080
Iverson's Champion	12-200
Early Gem	12-200
Mammoth White Intermediate	12-200
Green Top White Orthe	11-1320

## SUGAR BEETS.

Sown, May 17. Taken up, Oct. 4.

	On Summer Fallow.	On Fall Plowing.
	tons. lbs.	tons. lbs.
Danish Red Top	41-104	49-736
Wanzloben	38-560	30-1248
Danish Improved	34-1666	42-1008
Improved Imperial	30-1776	31-568

There is one feature in the experience of the Experimental Farm well worth noting here. Every farmer knows the difficulty of getting clover to grow during the first years of settlement, and it is forthwith decided that clover will not grow in Manitoba. The same thing took place at Brandon. But the clovers sown in the last year or two without any nurse crop are doing quite well, and are not thrown out by the frosts of winter. This accords with the early experience of Southern Minnesota. At first no clover would grow, but with continuous settlement the trouble vanished and the growing of clover seed became a profitable business. The "wild Indian" had got worked out of the soil, and the same process is evidently going on here. Try some clover next spring on a bit of your own oldest land.

We noticed a nice piece of alfalfa or Lucerne clover growing at Birtle.

W. A. McWilliam, Turtle Mountain, writes: "We have taken The Farmer for a number of years and like it better every year."

## Fodder Corn.

By S. A. Bedford, Brandon Experimental Farm.

This excellent fodder plant has many points to recommend it. The amount of seed required is very small and inexpensive, nine quarts of seed being sufficient for an acre when sown in drills. When grown intelligently, the yield of fodder is large and the quality excellent, particularly for milch cows and young stock. Then a clean crop of corn leaves the land in good shape for wheat or other cereals. Some of the best yields of wheat have been obtained on this farm after corn.

The majority of farmers living in this province have an erroneous idea that Manitoba is situated much too far north for the successful growing of corn. This idea may be correct as far as the growth of the grain itself is concerned, but I do not hesitate to say that corn for fodder purposes can be grown as successfully in Western Manitoba as in any part of the Dominion. There are, however, a few conditions requisite for the best success with this crop. The following system of cultivation has been found to give the best results on the Experimental Farm.

Seed.—As much of the corn sold makes very poor seed, it should be selected some weeks before planting, so as to give sufficient time to test its germinating powers. This can be easily and quickly done if a small quantity of seed is planted in a vessel, well watered, and kept by the kitchen stove for a few days. This plan will prove a safe guide as to the quantity of seed to be sown and save a lot of disappointment.

Soil.—The field selected for this crop should have a southern exposure, and the soil a fair proportion of sand in its composition. Occasionally stiff clay soils and northern exposures may give fair returns but as a rule they should be avoided.

Treatment.—Well-prepared summer fallow gives the best returns, and will require very little preparation for the seed, one or two harrowings to kill young weeds before sowing being sufficient. But by many corn is grown as a cleansing crop, and in that case old stubble land is plowed as early in the spring as possible and well-harrowed at once to start germination in the weed seed. The harrowing is repeated every few days so as to start and kill as many crops of weeds as possible before planting time.

Planting.—The seed is sown from the 15th to the 24th of May, depending on the season, for it is useless to sow until the soil is well warmed. The ordinary grain drill is used, sufficient spouts being closed to make the rows three feet apart. Good sound seed, placed from two to three inches apart in the rows, will give a good stand.

Cultivation.—The drilling is followed closely by the harrows, and the harrowing repeated every few days until the plants are six inches high. By this time nearly all the weed seeds have germinated, and very little work with the hoe and one-horse cultivator will keep the field clean.

Harvesting.—If the corn is not above 6 feet high, it can be cut with any grain binder furnished with a kicker, but if higher than this it must be cut with a sickle. As the usual day's work for a man is an acre of standing corn, this plan is not so expensive as is generally imagined, and no doubt when corn is more generally grown, the Ontario plan of one farmer owning a corn binder and cutting for his neighbors will be adopted.

Storing.—Decidedly the better plan for storing corn is by means of a silo. It is then preserved in the best possible manner, is readily mixed with other cut or ground feed, and even the butts of the stocks are eaten. For six years in suc-



cession good corn ensilage has been made on the farm here, and at this date we have over seventy tons stored in a space 9x10 feet and 22 feet deep. Where silos are not available, the corn can be cured in teepee-shaped stooks in the field. These should contain two or three hundred pounds, and the tops tied with binder twine. It can be drawn into the barn as wanted during the winter, or, what is more satisfactory, stacked between thick layers of straw during the slack time after the ground is frozen up. We have found it impossible to stack corn alone, even when well cured, owing to its tendency to heat and spoil.

**Varieties.**—When intended for ensilage, only early ripening varieties should be used, or the product will be immature and the ensilage sour and unpalatable; and if fed to cows it imparts a bad odor to the milk. Even for dry fodder early maturing varieties, with well-formed ears, appear to be better relished than late ones.

The following list contains some of the best varieties for this country and this year's yields per acre of green corn:—

Mitchell's Extra Early, roasting stage, Aug. 22; yield, 23½ tons.

North Dakota Flint, roasting stage, Aug. 31; yield, 22½ tons.

Compton's Early, roasting stage, Sept. 1; yield, 25½ tons.

Early Huron Dent, roasting stage, Sept. 1; yield, 23 1-10 tons.

Pearce's Prolific, roasting stage, Sept. 7; yield, 25½ tons.

### More Competition.

The London Post, of a recent date, published an account of the progress of the Trans-Siberian railroad, in which it is asserted "that by the end of next month the road will be completed as far as Irkutsk, and that the Russian government will transport 200,000 peasants to fertile belts along the road for the purpose of cultivating wheat. At the same time railway communication with the northern seaport of Archangel is being made, with the object of aiding cheap cultivation by cheap transportation to the European markets. The government will aid these peasant colonists with implements, and will require only a tithe of their produce as rent." Russia has always been a strong competitor in the English wheat market, and this new accession to her wheat growing area will give her a great advantage. As yet it is too early to speculate what the effect will be upon the farmers of the wheat growing belts of the United States and Canada, for it will be some years before the influence of this new area will be felt. In the meantime our own area of wheat will be constantly enlarging. Of course, as an offset to this the world's requirement of wheat is estimated as increasing each year at the rate of about two million bushels. The inevitable conclusion is, that if the people who are now growing wheat continue to do so, and new areas keep constantly coming under cultivation, the price will surely fall low. But this matter will right itself in time, as all others have done. Prices will fall so low that farmers will quit raising wheat and go into other lines of work, particularly that of stock raising in all its branches. This year exemplifies very markedly the wisdom of not having the eggs all in one basket, and will cause many farmers to do more with stock than they have done heretofore, just as surely as a decline in prices in the years to come will do.

Thomas Kirkly, Red Deer Hill, Sask., writes: "No farmer can afford to be without The Farmer who wishes to keep abreast of the times."

### Sugar Beets.

A year ago the council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of growing sugar beets in the Winnipeg district. This committee reported recently, and states that there is nothing required other than the beets for the successful operation of a large beet sugar refinery in Winnipeg that presents any difficulties. The next question is can the sugar beets be grown here? In a recent special report on sugar beets, issued by the U. S. government, charts are given of the temperature belts favorable to the growing of sugar beets. These belts run very much south of Manitoba. However, sugar beets are being grown outside of this belt, and a number of refineries have also been built outside of it. It may, therefore, be possible to grow the beets here successfully, and the committee recommended "that the Provincial Agricultural Department be petitioned to procure suitable seed, and distribute it to farmers, and gardeners, in this vicinity, and that steps be taken to have an exhaustive analysis made of the beets so grown."

The Farmer will be glad to see the growing of sugar beets tried. We feel, however, that, while they may possibly be grown successfully in Manitoba, labor is too expensive for it to be remunerative. The cost of the cultivation is variously estimated at from \$40 to \$50 an acre. The yield at from 12 to 20 tons per acre. The price usually paid in the U. S. is from \$4 to \$5 per ton at the factory. This does not leave a very large margin for the grower, and when we add to this the very severe docking that always takes place, for the top of the beet that has been exposed to the sun is always cut off—and very liberally, too—the returns will be so small that our present population will not work for them. This has been the experience in other places in Canada, where labor is cheaper than it is here. If we had a class of people here that are accustomed to growing them, and to a lower wage than is generally paid here, and could get them to grow the beets, then it might be made to pay. Otherwise we doubt very much of its success.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has issued a valuable special report on the beet-sugar industry in the United States. In 1897 the consumption of beet sugar was 2,096,263 tons, or 45 per cent. of the total consumption of sugar by the people of the United States. Of this 335,656 tons were domestic product, or only about 12½ per cent. of the total consumption. The total amount of sugar needed to supply the population of the U. S. can be produced on one million acres of land devoted to sugar beets. Hence the Department of Agriculture has made inquiries as to what are the most favorable conditions in Europe for growing sugar beets and the adaptability of the soil and climate of the U. S. for producing beets of large sugar content. Many sections of the country are well adapted to growing the beets, and it will not be long before the U. S. will grow all their own sugar instead of sending to Europe for it.

Germany has 402 beet-sugar factories; Austria-Hungary, 205; France, 348; Belgium, 111; Holland, 31; Russia, 239; and Sweden, 61. The U. S. have 9 factories in operation, and 8 now building to handle the 1898 crop.

A common error, when starting a new undertaking, is to over-estimate money and under-estimate a man. It is quite common to hear a young fellow say he is worth nothing, when the fact is he would be dead cheap at \$500 a year, which is about the interest on \$10,000. No man who is able to do anything useful need say he is worth nothing. He is worth more than any number of do-nothings who have nothing but money.

The farmers around Ninga recently met to consider the situation of the local grain market. Fifty per cent. of the wheat tributary to this station has been marketed elsewhere, owing to the low prices offered by local buyers. After discussing the different ways in which improvement could be brought about, it was resolved to appoint a committee to confer with Robert Kerr, of the C. P. R., about putting up a flat warehouse, by means of which carloads could be shipped out, and report to an adjourned meeting.

# Coughs

that kill are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures Coughs.

"My little daughter was taken with a distressing cough, which for three years defied all the remedies I tried. At length on the urgent recommendation of a friend, I began to give her Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. After using one bottle I found to my great surprise that she was improving. Three bottles completely cured her."—J. A. GRAY, Trav. Salesman Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Cures all Coughs and Colds.

For free medical advice, write to our Doctor, care J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

# Manitoba Farm Land for Sale!

**In MUNICIPALITY OF SPRINGFIELD which  
adjoins the City of Winnipeg.**

The Municipality of Springfield adjoins the City of Winnipeg to the east. The land naturally was not so high, nor as easily brought under cultivation, as in some districts further west, but the extensive system of drainage and road making practised by the municipality for years past has altered the face of nature and made this district one of the most desirable farming sections in Manitoba, and, as all the land is within driving distance of a city of 45,000 people whose population and wants are rapidly increasing, farmers can always be sure of obtaining the very highest price for all products. This advantage over local markets on the small products of a farm, will, in a few years, pay for the land.

We have lately acquired from the Municipality of Springfield, 11,000 acres, which we now offer for sale at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per acre, on the following terms: 1-10 cash and balance in 9 equal annual payments, interest 7 per cent. Much of the land is equal to anything in the Province, and all of it is within 10 miles of railway stations or within driving distance of the City of Winnipeg. The land and prices are as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Section	Township	Range	Acres	Price	DESCRIPTION.	Section	Township	Range	Acres	Price
SE qr & S hf of NE	5	10	4	240	600 00	S hf NE qr	19	12	7	80	80 00
N hf S hf L.S.D. 9, 10	12	12	4	20	50 00	W hf SE qr	19	12	7	80	80 00
S hf S hf L.S.D. 9, 10	7	12	5	20	50 00	NW qr	20	12	7	160	400 00
S hf N hf L.S.D. 15, 16	7	12	5	20	50 00	L.S.D. 1, 7, 8 in	20	12	7	120	400 00
E hf L.S.D. 14 & N hf NE qr	4	12	5	100	250 00	L.S.D. 2 in	20	12	7	40	400 00
E hf W hf L.S.D. 4, 5	4	12	5	20	50 00	SE qr & S hf NE qr	21	12	7	240	240 00
W hf NE qr	9	12	5	80	200 00	N hf NE qr & SE qr	22	12	7	240	480 00
NW qr	9	12	5	160	400 00	NE qr	27	12	7	160	320 00
N hf N hf N hf L.S.D. 15, 16	12	12	5	10	25 00	NW qr & N hf SW qr	28	12	7	160	320 00
N hf S hf L.S.D. 1, 2	13	12	5	20	50 00	NE qr & N hf NW qr	30	12	7	240	360 00
S hf S hf L.S.D. 11, 12	28	12	5	20	50 00	NE qr & N hf SE qr	32	12	7	240	480 00
N hf NE qr	2	11	6	80	120 00	S hf SE qr	31	12	7	240	600 00
L.S.D. 3, 4 and S hf 5, 6	9	11	6	120	360 00	NW qr	33	12	7	80	160 00
SW qr	24	11	6	160	480 00	NE qr	34	12	7	160	480 00
S hf NE qr	30	11	6	80	240 00	SW qr	30	10	8	160	160 00
N hf S hf L.S.D. 11, 12	7	12	6	20	50 00	SW qr	2	11	8	160	160 00
N hf N hf L.S.D. 5, 6	13	12	6	20	50 00	L.S.D. 11 & S hf 12	2	11	8	60	60 00
N hf N hf L.S.D. 11, 12	19	12	6	20	50 00	S hf SE qr	4	11	8	80	80 00
N hf S hf L.S.D. 13, 14	20	12	6	20	50 00	SW qr	4	11	8	160	160 00
N hf S hf L.S.D. 9, 10	30	12	6	20	50 00	SW qr	7	11	8	160	160 00
N hf S hf L.S.D. 3, 4	30	12	6	20	50 00	NE qr	10	11	8	160	160 00
W hf NE qr	31	12	6	80	200 00	N hf NW qr & NE qr	5	11	8	240	240 00
N hf S hf L.S.D. 7, 8	5	10	7	20	50 00	N hf NW qr & SW qr	6	11	8	240	240 00
SE qr & S hf NE qr	4	11	7	240	360 00	N hf NW qr	17	11	8	80	80 00
N hf NW qr	4	11	7	80	120 00	SE qr & S hf NE qr	17	11	8	240	480 00
N hf NE qr	5	11	7	80	80 00	N hf NW qr	19	11	8	80	160 00
N hf NW qr	5	11	7	80	80 00	SW qr	20	11	8	160	240 00
NE qr	9	11	7	160	400 00	W hf SE qr & SW qr	32	11	8	240	480 00
N hf NW qr	14	11	7	80	80 00	S hf NE qr and NW qr	35	11	8	240	240 00
SE qr	16	11	7	160	400 00	NE qr & N hf SE qr	36	11	8	240	240 00
SE qr & S hf NE qr	22	11	7	240	480 00	N hf & NW qr SW qr	3	12	8	240	480 00
SW qr	23	11	7	160	480 00	N hf NE qr & SE qr	10	12	8	240	480 00
SW qr	25	11	7	160	400 00	SW hf & Sf NW qr	14	12	8	240	240 00
NE qr	28	11	7	160	400 00	NE qr	26	12	8	160	160 00
N hf	27	11	7	320	800 00	SE qr & S hf NE qr	27	12	8	240	240 00
S hf SE qr	33	11	7	80	200 00	N hf NE qr	27	12	8	75	75 00
NE qr	34	11	7	160	480 00	SE qr	34	12	8	160	160 00
N hf NW qr	35	11	7	80	200 00	E hf NE qr	34	12	8	80	180 00
SW qr & S hf NW qr	35	11	7	240	600 00	NW qr	35	12	8	160	160 00
N hf NE qr & NW qr	36	11	7	240	600 00	S hf SE qr	35	12	8	80	80 00
N hf NW qr & SW qr	1	12	7	240	440 00						
E hf SE qr	4	12	7	80	240 00						
SE qr	14	12	7	160	320 00						

If you do not see what you want in this List, write for our General List, showing Lands for Sale in all parts of the Province.

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### Southern Manitoba.

One advantage of the so-called two-day fair, at which the judging is all done on the second day, is that our representatives get a chance to see old friends and new, whose doings are worth making a note of. One of the very oldest (in fact, the very first) settlers on the western end of the Turtle Mountain is John Renton, whose farm is adjacent to the abandoned site of old Deloraine. It is 13 years since our representative drove into that town and thought it a very promising one. The Renton farm house of that date was one of the best of that period anywhere. It is still quite substantial and used as a tool house, workshop and general storage for odd implements. But this year a bigger place, built of the best sawn lumber and covered with B. C. sheeting and shingles, has been built for the same purpose, and that good old farm house will be put another step lower down. As we rode out with President Renton the night before the show, after 13 years' absence from his place, our talk naturally reverted to old times. "Manitoba," said he "has made more progress in the last ten years than Ontario did in 50." Nobody is infallible, but he ought to know, for he was a good Ontario farmer before coming here, with ripe all-round experience. A man with such experience is certainly a much more reliable oracle than some people whose voice is oftener heard. It is less than 20 years since he came west in the fall to look at the new farmers' paradise, and at Wakopa, then the outpost of civilization, was advised by the surveyors to try further out. Considering all things, his first choice was a safe one. In 1884 he tried tree planting, a small grove of maples. They often caught heavy loads of snow, but have flattened them out a good deal, but he has done much better since, and has made frequent additions to the area of his shelter belts, with free investments in fruit bushes and trees, that need not be here further detailed. On the ridge from which the land slopes down several miles to the north, stands a roomy and substantial farm house of solid stone, that may last for centuries, and will always be a landmark in more senses than one. To the south the ground slopes into a ravine, and a large new barn, quite as substantial as the farm house, facing the sun and sheltered from the north, is just getting the finishing touches. Here, as at other points, metallic sheeting is used as the outside finish. Our artist will by and by furnish our readers with illustrations of these buildings, but meantime we may venture to remark that the pioneer who in less than 20 years has made his mark in such solid style and sees his grandchildren growing round him, is justified in claiming that progress is an outstanding feature of western farming experience. There are drawbacks and discouragements, but with every reasonable discount allowed, the pioneers who knew their business and stuck to it, have a fairly satisfactory record to look back on, as is evidenced by others who can be found all over our country. A capital judge of live stock, Mr. Renton has always kept a fair quantity, Shorthorns and Leicesters being his favorites. There is no finer sheep pasture in Manitoba than the slopes of the Turtle Mountain.

\* \* \*

Robt. Cook, who is another old settler, was seen at Boissevain. He has had as

high as 25 bushels of flax to the acre, not on a garden patch, but in a field. He grew it on a good clean stubble plowing. This year he has had a phenomenal crop of potatoes by good working last fall, combined with free manuring and whole seed. This is exactly what The Farmer has been urging for years past. Other farmers round, by ordinary methods, had mean crops, cut seed going by dry rot.

\* \* \*

At Boissevain fair we expected to see J. G. Washington, of Ninga, but found he had stayed at home, heavy roads and poor encouragement in the way of prizes being the main reason. Through the special kindness of William Shannon, his near neighbor, we got to his place, of whose barn and stock a little notice was made in a recent issue of The Farmer. It is not so very long since Mr. Washington made a small exhibit in the Shorthorn class at Winnipeg, but did not follow it up. He has kept nearer home in his later displays, and last year sold a young bull to Leslie Smith for use in the herd of N. P. Clark at St. Cloud. Leslie is not the man to take a beast so far that has not special merit, and we were not surprised to find the full sister of this bull one of the very finest females of her year that we have set eyes on. She is well filled out at all the points liable to show weak, a good roan and out of a mother that must be a first-rate nurse, and certainly is throwing a capital kind of stock. Mr. Washington is from a good stock district in Ontario, and has by degrees got together here a herd that any farmer might well be proud of. His heart is in his work, and the surest proof of his capacity is the lot of cattle he has, bought, bred and fed in a very quiet way. His grades, old and young, are all good of their kind. At the Boissevain show we took special notice of some very nicely turned colts from Larkspur, an imported Clyde, now about 14 years old, and Mr. Washington's stable is an outstanding testimony to the quality of this good old horse, as a stock-getter. His heavy team is unbeaten in the local show rings, and a lighter pair from inferior mares, along with several colts, all sound and well built, do their full share of credit to their sire as well as their owner's management.

\* \* \*

At Ninga we had just time enough to look over the lot of stallions owned by John McLeod, the owner of Larkspur. As some readers may remember, his young horse, 3 years old, bred by N. P. Clark, had second place last year at the Industrial. He owns several other stallions, two of them imported Clydes, one a good Canadian Clyde, two light-legged horses and a Shetland pony, all of them popular with farmers. The steady call for the services of these horses is proof of their established position in the good opinion of the district they serve.

\* \* \*

At Cartwright there is an infusion of Hereford blood. As unbiassed reporters, we here give the opinion of more than one owner of Herefords we have recently talked with. We have always looked on them as good grass cattle. But when confined, the comparison has usually been to the advantage of the Shorthorn. This last opinion is challenged by one or two along the south line who own Herefords, and John Wallace, of Cartwright, may be taken as favoring this opinion. He has an Ontario-bred Hereford bull, 2 years old, that would do credit to any breed, and some nice females, one of them imported. He also owns a good-sized herd of grades, most of which he will feed off during the winter. He has been an extensive feeder for years past, and is building for further extensions along the same line.

He chops and grinds at home by a wind-mill, and last year used a lot of corn.

\* \* \*

A good many of the Hereford grades we saw round Cartwright showed streaks of Holstein, due to a pure sire used some years ago on the common cows of the district. This blood shows in all sorts of ways, black cows from the first cross, then white heads on black bodies, from a Hereford sire, with no end of sub-varieties, the natural consequence of such mixing of blood.

\* \* \*

At Pilot Mound, Robert Blackburn, a substantial oldtimer, who has had very fair success with dairying, has tried another cross on his home-raised dairy cows. He secured a young bull of Mrs. E. M. Jones' breeding, and thinks the young stock from him satisfactory so far as butter cows. They may be all right for business, but it would bewilder most people to find out for themselves how these young cows were bred. We think the bull was used too young perhaps. An older female of the herd is our ideal of the Jersey grade in type and color from the head down. The males from all such crosses between dairy sires and common cows we would veal without sparing one. The last spring's importations of grazing steers from the far east provinces were enough to scare us away from the Holstein-Jersey-scrub blend for all time coming, and Illinois has paid dearly for the folly of Jersey blood in any steer. Sometimes, but not always, the Ayrshire blend comes out correct; the Jersey steer never. Mr. Blackburn has had special advantages for dairying, plenty of good water and a school section as free pasture. He does not join the local creamery, but separates and churns at home with a gasoline engine neatly fitted up in a corner of his kitchen, selling his whole product in Winnipeg at fancy prices.

It is but justice to say, in passing, that the local joint stock creamery is one of the very best and most prosperous in the province, being loyally supported by its patrons.

\* \* \*

In our December issue we will give our readers the finding of our reporters among some of the farmers around Carman, Holland, Treherne, Deleau, Glenboro and other points on the Souris branch of the C. P. R.

### Souris and Carroll.

One of our representatives spent a few days the past month around here, and was much pleased with the advancement it made along some lines of farming. Naturally, we wanted to see a few of the good stockmen, and some of the herds which we saw are really a credit to the district.

#### BONNIE BRAE FARM.

The "Bonnie Brae Farm" is the poetical name of the place owned by John Turner, of Carroll. It would not require a Scotchman to tell that from his taste in christening, the owner of Bonnie Brae must be a countryman of Bobbie Burns. But his Scotchness is displayed as well in his selection of a breed of cattle as in naming his farm, for Mr. Turner has been known more or less of later years as a breeder of Polled Angus. As the "Dod-dies" are a breed which are growing in public favor as a good beef animal, and especially adapted for stock-raising in this country, there is always an interest taken in them by the breeders and farming community. Although he has had more or less to do with the keeping and handling of this class of cattle for a number of years, it has only been the past two seasons that Mr. Turner has been on his farm at Carroll and that he has principal-

ly been building up his herd. At present he owns about fourteen or fifteen pedigreed animals, which are nearly all young stock from 3 years down. Owing to short pasture, the whole herd were somewhat on the thin side at the time of our visit, but they are a nice even lot of cattle just the same. The 4-year-old bull, "Assiniboine Boy," is a long-bodied, straight animal, but is not, we think, quite as good as a fine growthy yearling, "Duke of Griswold," which we admired for his width behind and as a good handler. The cows are a nice even lot but a few of the heifers have been kept down by having calves too young. "Waterside Pride" and "Bess of Griswold," 3 and 2 years old respectively, are very pretty animals. Some of the yearlings and calves promise to make a good showing in a year or two. So far, Mr. Turner has exhibited only at the local fairs, and has met with very good success wherever he has appeared. From this out, however, he intends to plow a little deeper. It might be worth while mentioning that "Athalstane," the young bull shown by John Traquair, of Welwyn, Assa., and which carried off 1st and sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon in 1897 as a yearling, and again took 1st this year at these places as a 2-year-old and sweepstakes at Winnipeg, is one which came out of the Turner herd. Mr. Turner seemed to us to be a "hustler." He moved on to a section of wild land, with a little broken, a year ago last spring, and now he has 300 acres broken, has erected good buildings, has a good garden, and is planning to put out a lot of trees for wind-breaks. There's nothing like it.

#### RIDGEWOOD STOCK FARM.

Pretty nearly anybody who reads the farm journals or takes any interest in this sort of thing knows that the "Ridgewood Stock Farm" is at Souris, knows the proprietor, Wm. Sharman, either personally or by reputation, and also knows that he has for the past six years been a breeder of high-class Herefords. Those who have watched his herd at the large fairs the past few years will agree with us that they are like Balaam's ass—they speak for themselves. But it's a real pleasure to get right amongst his herd and take in all the nice points. Mr. Sharman's farm is about two miles west of the town, and consists of 640 acres, divided into halves by the Souris river. This borders one side of his pasture and acts as both fence and fountain. Although the pasture field had been fire-swept before he fenced it up, he has encouraged the growth of trees, and now a nice poplar bluff has grown up and provides shelter and shade for the cattle and also a name for the farm. Mr. Sharman took us through his horse stables and showed us a lot of magnificent work horses, mostly Clyde grades. Then we went out to the pasture field to see the cattle. The herd consists of about forty-five head all told and is divided in pretty reasonable proportion between old and young stock, some extra nice imported cows being kept away up into their teens, still retaining remarkable vigor and dropping first-class calves each season. The two-year-olds and yearlings had just been brought home the day of our visit from a pasture a number of miles distant, and we are safe in saying that every one of these, as well as all the others of the herd, were fit for the block, though they had rustled for themselves ever since spring. Really, the uniformity in condition, the thrifty look, the velvet skins and universal symmetry of build which exactly 100 per cent. of the herd displays, is simply remarkable. We asked Mr. Sharman where he kept his thin cattle, but he couldn't find any. The cows are all very large, and we believe there is not a female on the farm three years old or over which has not had a calf. He has a few which have come in at two

years, but does not believe it pays to sacrifice size in the dams by risking too young breeding. Just here we might also mention that there has never been a case of abortion in the herd, nor yet have any medicines been needed at all. Talk about early maturity! We believe there was not a single one of the two-year-olds that would not do for export beef, though they carry their flesh evenly, and are not too fat for growing or breeding. This year's crop of fifteen calves are a strong, meaty lot, which will go into the stall in splendid shape. We asked the owner his formula for feeding the youngsters the first winter, and were told that they generally got unthreshed oats or hay and lots of bran, with but a very little or no heavy chop. A great deal more confidence is placed in the bran than in the meal. He has used some of K. McIvor's rye grass and likes it very well both as pasture and hay, especially the latter. Last year he cut twenty-six large loads from twelve acres. Among the large herd of cows we could not pick out our favorites without having too large a list to mention. "Valentine," his three-year-old bull, is a long-bodied, square fellow, got by "Wilton Hillhurst," Sir Donald A. Smith's old bull, but we prefer his yearling assistant, "Pride of Westview," which took 1st in 1897 as a calf at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and St. John's, N.B., and 1st as a yearling this year at Winnipeg and Brandon. He was bred by the well-known breeder, D. M. Wilson, of Quebec, and is a large, solid, well-made animal and an excellent handler. He was bought after a personal look through all the Herefords of consequence in Ontario and Quebec and some of those in the States. Both bulls were running with the cows, and seemed remarkably docile. The young stock have always sold very readily, but this year the inquiries have been un-

usually brisk and the sales early. Already three of the bull calves have been disposed of and inquiries have come in to cover the whole batch. A reasonable amount of money is spent in advertising, and The Nor'-West Farmer is counted upon as one of the best paying mediums. Back of it all, though, we could see quality. Besides the stock, Mr. Sharman crops about 400 acres of land.

#### J. H. KINNEAR'S SHORTHORNS.

About four or five miles west of Ridgewood Farm we called upon J. H. Kinnear to see his Shorthorns. He has only been in this line about three years, having got some of his earliest animals from Thos. Speers, Oak Lake. He believes there is lots of money in pure bred stock, both on account of the local demand and to ship west and south, and expressed sorrow that he had not taken hold of them years ago and surprise at the ready demand he found for all the surplus young stock. His herd at present runs up to about 15, with something like eight calves. The stock were all rather rough in the coat from exposure during the foul weather, but they will be none the worse for that before spring. His two-year-old roan bull, "Golden Royal," was bred by T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., and imported in the spring of 1897 by And. Graham, of Pomeroy. He is a heavy beast, with an extra strong forearm, is well filled out in the hind quarters and has a fine back line. "Lila Lustre," a six-year-old cow, is a fine animal, with very broad hips. This season she gave birth to twins. Some of the heifers are very pretty. "Kathleen" and "Quaker," both two-year-olds, have calves. "Faith," a yearling, is a heavy, thick heifer, and promises very well. Altogether, we feel like congratulating Mr. Kinnear upon the success he has attained



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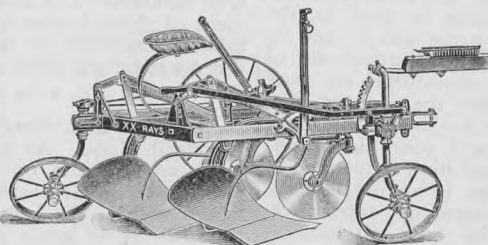
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in breeding so far. Mrs. Kinnear secured some bees last spring, and although she has not had the success she would like the first season, we will look to hear from her in regard to next year's efforts.

### North of Oak Lake.

In last month's issue mention was made of a few places south of the town, but during the past month another of The Farmer's staff took a trip northward and got amongst a few of the Shorthorn men who live up there.

In the first place, we went to see the horses and cattle of D. McBeth, who lives seven miles north. We found Mr. McBeth with more and better stock than we had looked for. His Clydes are led by a couple of nice stallions, "Young Keir Darnley," (imported), and "Billy Brown," a horse of his own raising, both registered animals. We were much taken with the imported horse. He is a 6-year-old, bred in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was imported in the spring of 1897. He is brown in color, is a rangy, symmetrical horse, with limbs and feet of excellent quality, and has a splendid carriage. He has a strong heavy neck, not too short, and a shapely head with Roman nose and indications of strong heredity. His colts, we understand, are turning out well, and some of them this year have carried off the prizes in the ring. The other horse, "Billy Brown," was in a loose stall, and we did not see him to as good an advantage as if he had been outside. This fellow is very tractable, has splendid quarters, stands 16 hands and weighs about 1,750, presenting a solid blocky appearance, with great lung capacity. He is, we believe, quite a favorite on the road, and has left some worthy progeny. The dam of this horse, "Lady Clyde," was in the stable, and one or two other pure bred brood mare and some young ones helped to make up quite a small band of Clydesdales. Mr. McBeth also keeps a herd of about 30 Durhams, headed by "Best Yet," a large squarely built red bull, with broad hips and long quarters. The cows are about half red and half roan and are a very thrifty appearing lot. At the time of our visit they were eating grass from amongst the snow, and had not been in the stall since spring, yet they were in good condition. The originals of the herd were bred from that old monarch, Brampton Hero, and the oldest females in the herd are still raising calves and looking well and vigorous. Some of the heifers have been bred pretty young, still they seem to come on well. The rule has been to have calves come as far as possible in March. There was a good crop of calves this season, with some which would do credit to any show ring. One March leiter calf girths five feet, and is, together with some of the others we picked out, extra handsome.

Just west of the buildings Mr. McBeth had two and a half acres of corn in stook. He has grown this crop now for the past two years, and likes it very well. He sows it in drills, using about 30 lbs. to the acre, and harrows well, even after the crop is up. Then it is scuffled two or three times and hoed once. In this way he does not find that there is a very great amount of work, as the hoeing of corn is quickly done. The crop is cut with the binder just before frost is expected, and, if good, one row is all that can be handled at once. The results are found to be the most satisfactory where not sown too thickly, and plenty of room is given to fill out.

R. S. McBeth is a brother, who also has a nice crop of corn and a well arranged garden with good shelter belt of young maples. The grain crop was hailed

out this year, but he has some good grade and a few Shorthorn cattle which are doing their best to keep things up to the mark. A very nice red bull calf, of last February, and which he showed us, would be rather hard to beat.

Northwest of here we called upon J. Johnston, who has a fine barn, 46x66, with stone foundation, and a few Shorthorns; Peter Leech, who owns about 20 head of the same breed, large, fine-bodied animals, mostly all dehorned; and T. Frame, who showed us a very handsome 2-year-old imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Sleigh. He also has some Shropshire sheep which have done well at the fairs, but which we did not see. We would like to have given a little more notice to the stock of these men, also a few other notes which we picked up, but space and time does not permit.

### By the Way.

#### NATURE STUDY IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A very pleasing feature of the local fairs, which has come somewhat more than usually into evidence this season, has been the botanical specimens which have been on exhibition at some shows. These have often come from public schools, having been collected by the pupils and studied and classified under the teacher's supervision. If the very full collections of flowers and grasses which have been exhibited at some shows were all bona fide collections by the pupils (we have no doubt they were) the teachers who had the work in hand must have been thorough-going in their instructions, and may well be proud of the success they have achieved in this direction.

Until late years these branches of education have been entirely omitted from the public school course, and have been left to college professors and their pupils to study. Those who sit in high places, and who regulate the curriculum of instruction in our schools, have at last begun to waken from their Rip Van Winkle slumbers and to recognize the fact that the paramount need of the future is enlightenment and helpful knowledge among the rank and file; and, feeling that some systematic instruction in the matter of agriculture in all its diversified branches might be equally as important as the teaching of pronouns, parallelograms, square root, and the like have given a place to the practical study of plant life, experiments and instruction in the chemistry of the farm, a glimpse at the geological formation of our country, and a good deal of useful information along practical lines of farming.

Some of the teachers are giving to these features of the school course the prominence they deserve, but it is a question if they are all doing as well as they might. In most cases any collection of plants which we saw were collected by town boys and girls. The natural inference is that the rural teachers are generally not so attentive to these matters as those who have charge of the schools in town. If so, this is not as it should be, and we hope we are mistaken in our conclusions. We believe there is a fast-growing recognition of the importance of nature study in the schools. The matter receives a warm place at the teachers' conventions, the press is lending its voice in its advocacy, the wideawake Farmer's Institute occasionally discusses the matter, and last, but not at all least, the parents themselves are commencing to see its beauty. At the Teachers' Convention held in Brandon some time ago an excellent paper was read by Mr. Goggin, which dealt very ably with this subject. He opened the question by first postulating

the aims of education to be not merely to "make a living," but rather to "live a life." There are sermons not only in stones but also in all the other handiwork of the Creator, and the grass, flowers, trees, soil, and in fact all of Nature takes on an added interest to the one who has had his perceptive and observational faculties aroused and his understanding of such matters enlightened. He gets a glimpse of the beauty of the manifold laws with which the whole fabric of creation is interwoven; he sees the world as a garden fit for a prince, and values his farm or plot, not merely for its intrinsic worth, but also as a place where he joins hands with Nature. And who can see the end from the beginning? Is it too much to hope that thus a new zest is given to life and an upward trend to the moral character of the little folks of to-day who must be the men and women of to-morrow?

Then let us all do our part in encouraging this line of education. Let all the school trustees indulge in the luxury of a school fence, that the grounds may be planted with trees and flowers without fear of destruction from stray animals. Let the teachers not neglect to do their share of the work, and let the agricultural societies offer prizes in future for collections of botanical specimens. It is one of the best paying exhibits they can have in point of interest, besides offering encouragement to the children. Many of them have this year done nothing to encourage an exhibit of this kind, but we think there should be a place for this at every fair next year.

Your correspondent has been sprouting out in new places and assuming the role of general all-round sage. This is the latest thing he has evolved from his dreams. Would suggest that a close watch be kept to see that the ends of none of the lines work through into the next compartment of the waste paper basket.

### THEY HANDED BACK THE HOLES

Two selfish, stubborn builders once about a ladder fought;  
One builder said that it was his; the other said 'twas not,  
But that it was his own (Why, he had it long!)  
The first contestant still maintained his neighbor must be wrong.  
They fought and fumed, and fumed and fought, and showed a deal of fire,  
And freely tore each other's hair to illustrate their ire;  
And then each went to town to get a lawyer to secure  
His property. That it was his he certainly felt sure.  
The lawyers came and went to work the matter to decide;  
They got firm hold and tugged and jerked, one man on either side.  
The ladder split. Each lawyer kept one side and half the rungs  
(His fee—to pay the wear and tear there'd been upon his lungs!)  
And then they call the owners in (observe the gen'rous souls),  
And smilingly the lawyers hand the builders back the holes!  
The moral's this: Sometimes 'twill pay your right to half release  
Than take to law, for war, you know, is dearer far than peace.

### For Over Fifty Years

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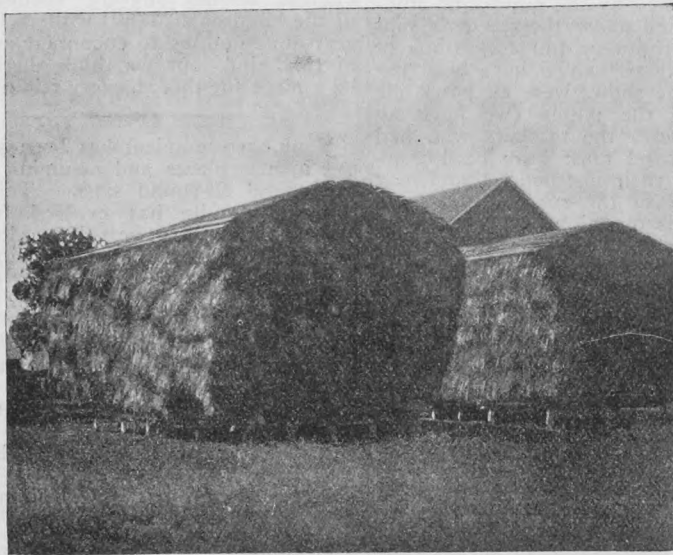
### Rain and Fall Plowing.

Fall plowing has of late years got badly into disrepute. Poor returns of grain and excessive weed growth have been, with justice as we think, attributed to it. But it is possible, and even highly probable, that the tremendous soaking the land has had this fall may have changed all that. With so much moisture in the soil frost will mellow it more than ever before, and the seed sown is bound to make free growth from the start. Foul seeds, too, have a greater chance of being destroyed, and fall plowing may regain its sadly damaged reputation.

Considerable fall plowing has been done. In one place we saw a field plowed before the grain was taken off, the stooks being moved over on to the plowed ground. How the grain was hauled in after so much rain we can only guess at. Should the weather permit it, all the plowing possible should be done this fall, for there is plenty of moisture now.

### Covered Grain Stacks.

The illustration on this page is the stack-yard of Chas. Thorp, Burnett, Wis., show-



ing his stacks set up on posts 20 inches high, to keep out rats and mice. They are covered with boards held in place by stack chains. These chains are very handy, as they hold the roof on the stack without any nails. The stacks contain 30 acres of oats and 10 acres of barley and are to be fed out unthreshed.

### Field Notes.

Five acres of wheat on R. Dinwoodie's farm in East Edmonton yielded 256 bushels. The place was farmed by Stannard Bros.

It is wonderful how some fellows lose faith in farming. They fall down, so to speak, and look about for some one to blame for it.

Messrs. McMillan, Lane and Little, of Morden, are putting in a drying apparatus in connection with their elevator that is expected to dry 1,000 bushels a day.

Machinery may sometimes be not much cheaper than hired help, but it doesn't get drunk, never asks for a day off, and never talks back, in which respect it is some-what ahead of the average hired man.

Quite a number of farmers have used a canvas covering on their wagon racks this year when drawing grain, and found that by so doing they saved a large amount of grain. Remember this for another year when the grain shells easily.

A farmer near Hamiota has a very heavy variety of oats. They are the Early Gothland, and when well cleaned he claims that a 98-lb. flour sack of them weighed three bushels and one or two pounds. They were last year's oats, too.

For the young man who thinks his father's ways are old-fashioned the best plan is not to argue but to get a little piece of land for himself and put his own ideas into practice. Time will show who is right. Results are the best arguments.

Some of the farmers in Central Alberta are trying fall wheat. That sown last fall did very well this year. On account of being ready to grow early, it gets the full advantage of the moisture in the soil. Most farmers will, however, await a more extended trial of fall wheat before wasting seed and time trying it.

John Edwards, Tumbell, says he finds that by manuring his land he gets his crop off some 5 or 6 days earlier. He has found by actual experience that every load of manure gives him a return of 50

cents in increased yield. He never has had any trouble in getting his wheat all ripened before the frost comes.

The past season has been an unusually good one for the growth of weeds, and this fall the ground received a most lavish seeding of foul seed. The unusually wet fall, while being most unfavorable to harvesting and threshing, has had compensating influence in sprouting many of these seeds. Even if they have not sprouted, the excess of moisture must have caused the majority of them on the surface of the soil to swell and burst, thus destroying their power of growing.

The chemists of a glucose refining company in Chicago have discovered that rubber can be produced by vulcanizing the oil extracted from corn. If these gentlemen are successful in producing this in a practical way, it will be a boon to mankind and add another use to the already large list of useful products derived from the corn plant. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that the discovery will revolutionize the rubber trade. If the oil of corn, properly treated and vulcanized, will economically produce a superior article to the product of the South American rubber tree, great changes in many departments of the rubber industry may be foreseen.

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#### THE ARCTIC WONDER.

##### WHAT IT IS NOT:—

It is not Acid.  
It is not an ordinary Wild Plum.  
It is not a humbug.

##### WHAT THE TREE IS:—

It is a new discovery.  
It is a Native of Manitoba.  
It is thoroughly Tested.  
It is the only good Plum Tree that will live in Manitoba.

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It is fairly good to eat.  
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No time like the fall to transplant. Order at once before frost sets in. Price 50c. each at Winnipeg.

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Test Plots of Fodder Corn on the Brandon Experimental Farm, 1898.



Farm Buildings of C. E. Ivens, Virden, Man.



Prize-winning Hereford Herd, Property of Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man.



NORWEST FARMER

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibit at the British Columbia Exhibition, New Westminster, 1898.



NW FARMER

Residence of Superintendent Angus Mackay, Indian Head Experimental Farm, 1898.





### A Little Wild Apple Tree.

There's a little wild apple tree out in the pasture,  
Crooked and stunted and queer in its shape,  
And it waves its long arms as the summer  
winds sway it.  
As if it were trying its best to escape.

I have never found fruit on its gnarled, twisted  
branches;  
Green moss clothes its trunk from its boughs to  
its feet,  
But it blossoms each spring with the best of the  
orchard.

And, oh, but its delicate blossoms are sweet!  
On the north by the orchard the pasture is  
bounded,  
There decorous apple trees stand in straight  
rows;  
You can see that each tree has been carefully  
planted  
And feels it must carefully heed how it grows.

But 'tis the wild tree that the "high hole" has  
chosen;  
She found such a beautiful place for her nest.  
The orchard is pleasant—I highly respect it—  
But the little wild apple tree 'tis I love best!  
—Youth's Companion.

### Lessons in Horticulture Learned During 1898.

By A. P. Stevenson, Pine Grove Farm,  
Nelson, Man.

The mild winter naturally led to the supposition that a good crop of fruit would be gathered, but, alas, for great expectations. The crop, as a whole, was the poorest in twelve years. As the season advanced no signs of swelling buds were found on the brittle red raspberry canes, and we soon realized that the crop was a failure. Six different varieties are under cultivation here, but a careful examination showed that the canes of all the varieties of red raspberries were killed to the ground. I noticed also that some canes of our native wild variety, growing in the row with the cultivated kinds, were injured equally as much as the others. The dry fall and snowless winter I believe to be largely responsible for the trouble. The lesson taught is that in order to be assured of a good crop every year the canes will require some protection. This is best given by laying them down and covering them with earth, in exactly the same manner that black raspberries are treated.

All black raspberry canes here are laid down every fall and partially covered with earth. This, with the usual fall of snow that we have every winter, has generally been found sufficient protection to ensure a fair paying crop. But last winter proved the fallacy of this plan, as the canes were all more or less injured, while in a few cases where a full covering was given very little injury was noticeable and a fair crop was obtained. The lesson learned here will not be forgotten, and no half covering with earth will be practised in the future.

It was interesting also to note the various degrees of hardness of the different varieties of black caps. Under the same conditions the canes of the Greig were entirely killed; Shaffers, two-thirds; Hilborn, one-half; Older, one-quarter. Golden Queen (yellow) raspberry canes were killed to the ground even with full protection, but without a covering of snow. From observations made last spring I class this variety as being the most tender of all kinds grown here. Dewberry canes, gen-

erally admitted to be more tender than the black caps, showed no signs of injury and gave an extra heavy crop of fruit, but to their covering of earth they had a fair covering of snow.

On uncovering the strawberry bed about a third of the plants were found dead, the result of too light a covering and lack of snow. The lesson learned for the future—heavier mulching with good clean straw, 6 to 8 inches deep.

The past winter also proved conclusively the most hardy varieties of red currants. I give them here in order of merit: Raby Castle, Long Bunch Holland, Stewart (seedling), North Star, Fay's Prolific, Moor's Ruby and Cherry Red. The last named variety was killed—root and branch. White Grape, Black Naples and Lee's Prolific (black) have strong healthy canes, while, on the other hand, Black Champion was killed to the roots.

About half the bearing canes of the Houghton gooseberry were killed. It is an awkward job to protect gooseberry canes, but I think it will repay the trouble by an increased yield of fruit.

The lessons learned in the plum patch are: Some varieties that I would have confidently recommended last year, I would hesitate to do so now. Some of these varieties have given two and three crops of fine fruit, but last winter saw them killed back half way to the ground. The Cheney is by far the biggest, best and hardiest plum grown here out of twelve varieties. A number of Hungarian plum seedlings, five years old, came into bearing this year—but the fruit is worthless.

While the past winter bore hard on all small fruits in this locality, crab apples, wherever grown, were an extra heavy crop. I would also add that the older trees of the large apples carried very fair crops of fruit, equal in size and coloring to those grown in the East. Three years ago "top working" half hardy large apples on hardy crab apple trees was first tried here. The union made was congenial and strong, judging from the numerous samples or fine fruit the scions carried this year. I think this work is well worthy of the notice and consideration of those owning healthy crab apple trees. The work of grafting the top of the tree is done in spring, when the buds are swelling and the weather is warm, so that the grafting wax will work easily.

It will be readily seen from the above that the most prominent lesson learned from the last year's experience is that our snowless winters are more to be dreaded by the horticulturist than any other, and that great care should be exercised in recommending fruit trees or bushes for general planting before having been thoroughly tested.

Some of the more tender of the ornamental trees and shrubs were killed out. Some of those deserving more than a passing notice on account of their hardiness and increased beauty as they grow older are the Mock Orange, Grandifolia and 144 Voronish, Siberian Almond, Russian Olive, Sea Buckthorn, Tree Honeysuckle, Russian Climbing Honeysuckle, and a number of others.

Among the perennial flowers that appear to increase in beauty with age may be mentioned Dictamnus, Fraxinella, Dwarf Larkspur, Platycodon, the various Columbines and the Achillea. These are all hardy and desirable, and can be had almost for the asking on every farm.

Nelson Bedford, Glencross, sold this year 70 pails of crab apples in Morden.

William S. Swan, Austin, writes:—"I have been comparing some numbers of your paper of to-day with those of ten years ago, and find the improvement something marvellous. Go on with your good work and good luck be with you."

### Native Plums.

By Max D. Major, Fern Point Fruit  
Farm, Winnipeg.

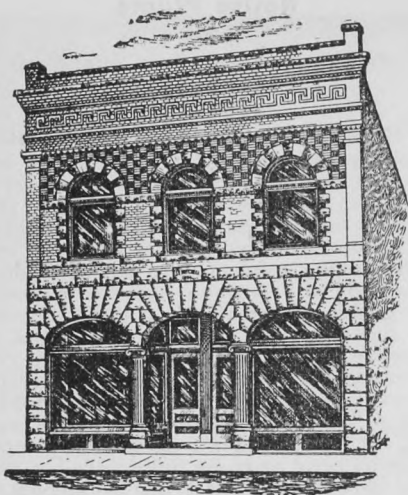
How much time, money and patient waiting have been spent in the vain endeavor to introduce fruit trees of some southern varieties into this country, and how great the disappointment, only those who have engaged in the endeavor can with feeling speak, for, so far, there does not seem to be a single instance on record of genuine success with plums. In view of this fact, the thoughtful mind is apt to enquire: Is it not possible to turn to our advantage the native plum which is found growing so extensively over Manitoba? On first sight this seems a hopeless task, for the fruit of these trees is for the most part so acid as to be quite unfit for use, and here let me remark that no amount of cultivation or care will ever change or even modify that flavor. If, however, a good variety could be discovered, the stones of any of the acid kinds could be planted and when grafted or budded with cuttings and buds from the good variety we would have trees which would give us good fruit and be able to stand the climate. Or the trees bearing acid fruit could be grafted with cuttings from the other and transplanted to wherever desired. I may say, however, that the first process would undoubtedly be the best, because many of the trees in the bush are the small, old variety, and although the grafts might grow, they would soon become poor bearers. Once we have discovered a good variety, as will be seen from my own experiments to be described further on, we can greatly improve it in size and productiveness.

This brings me to my discovery of two varieties, which was, in the first place, quite by accident. We were clearing the bush on what is now Fern Point Fruit Farm, and I had just cut down a fair sized thorny bush, when my hired man called my attention to the fact that I had cut down a native plum tree. Being then a newcomer, I asked him if they were any good, and was told they bore fruit, but that it was acid. There being two more trees, I left them standing, not valuing them very much. Not until two seasons passed did I get a sample of the fruit. I was quite surprised to find a fairly good plum to eat out of the hand, and on cooking some I found them still better and not at all acid. I then sought further, and found a second and finer variety in the bush, but very small. I marked this and transplanted it in the fall and propagated from both sorts, till I have about 200 trees. This orchard is now from 8 to 10 years old. I have had from \$20 to \$50 a season in past years from it, and this year gathered a ton and a half of fruit, which sold for about \$125. As, after the first cost of planting, the labor did not amount to a very great outlay. I consider that I have been fairly paid from fruit alone.

I found that under cultivation the trees grew much larger and more rapidly and not so scrubby as the parents or the ordinary wild plum in the bush alongside; that the fruit (particularly of the second variety) became much larger and the skin considerably thinner, besides becoming more luscious, and that both became extremely productive.

The quality of the fruit of the two sorts I have mentioned is excellent, particularly for preserving. One has a very thin skin. They are both free stones, and are about the size of the Lombard. One is red and the other mauve.

Now, by accident, one of the acid sort got planted in with the others. It had the same treatment, but it is acid still; so that you see the species must be free from the acid flavor or it will never be a good



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fruit. I frequently hear it said, Why not sow the stones, and so get good fruit? Now here let me state the law of nature. In the case of the plum and certain other fruits, what you sow you by no means reap. You may get a good species, but you certainly will get a lot of bad and indifferent ones. It is just possible to get a good species by sowing a lot of stones and selecting the best therefrom, and it is often done, but it takes a long time to do it, and meantime, as far as Manitoba is concerned, Nature has done the thing for us already.

The little orchard is a beautiful picture in the spring, each tree being a perfect bouquet in itself, with not a leaf to be seen, as it is the nature of the tree to blossom before the leaf comes out.

It does not require much labor to cultivate these plums. They are so hardy that they require no nursing. All that is required is to keep the ground free from weeds and to prune them. They grow best in a well-drained piece of soil. Where the hazel grows they do well. They are entirely free from black knot, although the choke cherries in the bush near by are full of it.

They require severe pruning, as they are very strong growers, and they should be severely shortened when they are about 7 or 8 years old, leaving the leader to grow. The centre of the tree must be thinned out or the fruit will be small and of poor flavor. Pruning should be done immediately after the fruit is picked. It will be found that when done then almost no suckers will grow. Large limbs may be cut off with impunity, as they will not bleed, and they are such rapid growers and so full of vitality that they will soon cover a large wound. They should be planted 12 feet apart (14 would be better) as they make a large top. In gardens they may be planted 10 feet, but will have to be pruned carefully to keep them from touching.

The public seems to appreciate the fruit of these trees. Everyone to whom I have spoken pronounces it excellent and superior when preserved to the western fruits. From this it will be seen that the problem of growing fruit in Manitoba, formerly considered to be an impossible one, has been solved. We have now at least two new species, and it is my intention, as soon as I can get the leisure, to make some experiments in hybridising, when possibly some still better varieties may be obtained.

Thos. Hagyard has grown a fine crop of small fruit this season on his farm in 2-11. Raspberries, currants, strawberries, etc., were all good with him. His garden is protected on the north by a thick willow hedge some 7 feet high and about 15 rods long.

The apple crop of the United States is reported as being the smallest for many years. The total crop is estimated at 27,000,000 barrels this year, while it was 40,000,000 last year and 70,000,000 in 1896. The failure this year is general and is said to be due to heavy rains coming at the time the trees were in bloom. This washed away the pollen and prevented fertilization, which is almost wholly accomplished by insects visiting the flowers and carrying the pollen from flower to flower. The great amount of moist weather has also been very favorable to the growth and development of fungoid diseases. The crop of apples in Ontario is also short, as also is the crop in Europe.

The forests have had many enemies, but none that can compare with the pulp makers. This industry was a voiceless infant at the close of the civil war, but it is now a howling giant clamoring for more forests to destroy. There are more than 1,200 pulp mills in the United States, and to feed them requires two million cords of wood every year. Not content with the home market, the pulp makers have sought foreign trade. Naturally Germany, with her magnificent forests of spruce, prefers to buy our pulp at the low rate at which it is offered. She can make a tremendous saving by letting her forests grow and denuding ours. They grow wood at a profit; we waste forests for a monopoly. New England, New York and Pennsylvania are parting with their forests at a price that makes Esau's trade a veritable bargain. During the last fifteen years the production of wood pulp has increased from 213,000 cords to nearly 2,500,000. It is said that the supply of spruce in the States named will be entirely exhausted within the next 15 years unless something is done to check the enormous waste and to provide for the protection of the forests.

M. M. Esplin, Bru, writes: "Your paper is too valuable to grudge \$1 a year to."

"The Nor'-West Farmer reflects great credit on the publishers for their enterprise."—Carberry Express.

## WINDMILLS.



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## DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 970—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, D. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man. [1927]

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### Some Lessons from French Farmers.

While on their trip to the Old Country, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture and Professor Robertson visited France to make arrangements about Canada's exhibit at the coming exposition. Special attention was also paid to the agricultural methods followed there and several of the agricultural colleges and experimental farms were visited. The French farmers pay a great deal of attention to the cultivation of the soil and are particularly careful to select those varieties of grain that are best adapted to their particular soil and conditions. The French Government is most active in doing anything that will assist the farmer, and is most energetic in spreading information and imparting instruction to them. France has over 4,000 demonstration plots throughout the country, and like wise people have placed them near to the schools. The illustration stations that the Minister of Agriculture proposes establishing in Canada are modelled after the French ones, only they will be more advanced and helpful in their practical results to the farmer.

\* \* \*

A good example of the benefit to be derived by teaching school children something about agriculture comes from Chateaubriant, in the Department of the Lower Loire. The school children are taught to know all the birds that are useful or beneficial to agriculture and also those not beneficial. The beneficial ones are protected by the children, who watch and protect their nests as well. Those birds that are harmful are destroyed. It is the same with insects. The children are instructed by their teachers to destroy all injurious insects. A bounty of about a dollar is paid for every hundred-weight of May-bugs captured by the scholars of a

school. The result is the farmers are delighted, and the crops do not suffer.

\* \* \*

Canadian farmers can learn a good lesson from the magnificent results that agricultural syndicates are accomplishing in France. The farmers there do not wait for the government to do many things for them, but unite together and do the work themselves. In union there is strength. Briculles is a commune in the department of the Ardennes, with a population of about 400. The area of the commune is 3,255 acres and is worked by 46 farmers, 18 of whom work their own small holdings while the remainder require from one to seven horses to do the work. This commune was noted at one time for its fat pastures, but owing to the gradual filling up of two small rivers, 895 acres were converted into marsh land. It was suggested that they form a syndicate and clean out the rivers themselves, as it was useless to expect state aid. It was done, a loan obtained and the rivers cleaned out. The loan is now being paid off by the owners of the land benefitted, while all the rest pay a small tax for keeping the rivers open and a little heavier one if they wish the water put on their land for irrigation purposes. The pastures now surpass their former reputation.

\* \* \*

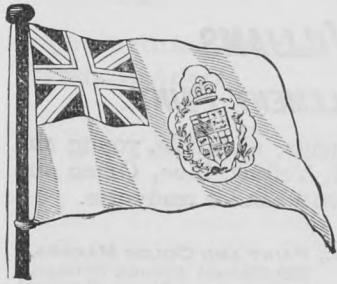
The farmers are also dealing successfully with the matter of agricultural insurance. It was too big a task for the government to take hold of, so the people went at it themselves. Local societies, either independent or affiliated with syndicates, were formed. Of these mutual benefit societies some 1,300 have been recognized, while it is estimated that in all there are some 2,000 of them. These local mutual insurance societies, companies or syndicates are all organized on a very simple basis, and take into account the

manners and special conditions of each district. In them, at a very small outlay, a farmer can insure his stock, implements, buildings and crop. Mutual societies for fire protection have been organized in some townships in Ontario on much the same lines as followed in France and are proving very successful. Co-operation in this will redound to the benefit of the farmer, as well as in other lines of farm work. There is no reason why the farmer of Manitoba can not unite in the same way the French farmers are doing in securing protection against hail, frost and fire. It is the cheapest plan of insurance for farmers.

### A New Form of Farm Credit.

The French farmers have found that their rural banks did not give them the accommodation they were entitled to because of the expense and difficulty of getting adequate security. To meet this they have devised a plan, which went into effect this season, and so far seems to have worked well. The French agricultural press is loud in its praises of the scheme and says it is doing more good than any state aid or legislation ever granted. The Manitoba farmer can raise money on his elevator receipts after his grain is in the elevator, but by this new scheme the French farmer can go him one better, for he can raise money on his grain in his own granary or storehouse. The following synopsis of the scheme, given in the American Agriculturist, will be interesting reading to the farmers of Western Canada:—

Any farmer may borrow money on the security of the produce of his own holding by a warrant or bond payable to bearer, notwithstanding that the said produce remains in his own barn or storehouse.



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Produce, in this case, means all ordinary dry farm crops as cereals, fodder stacks, wood stacks, dried fruits or dried vegetables, also certain things manufactured from his farm produce as wine, brandy, cider and others scheduled.

The fact of having a warrant on any goods does not prevent the grower from selling the same when he pleases, provided he sells for cash on delivery, and that he uses such cash to redeem his warrant first, and retains only any surplus after it is paid.

The farmer is absolutely liable for the full inscribed value of any warrant he has given, even though the produce hypothecated be burned or otherwise disappear, nevertheless each warrant shall disclose any insurances effected, and amount of same.

If the farmer is not sole proprietor of his produce, whether from partnership, stewardship or what not, any warrant he issues must disclose the names of his partners, employers, or other persons interested.

Each warrant must have a duplicate, which, like the warrant itself, must specify exact particulars of the produce tendered as security, and the amount borrowed. Both warrant and duplicate must be legalized before the justices of the peace by his visa; he previously taking the borrowers' declaration as to the produce. The justice adds a distinguishing number to the warrant, and takes a copy of it in a special register provided for that purpose.

The warrant having become negotiable through the visa of the justice, the duplicate is retained by the borrower; being destined ultimately to be handed to the purchaser of the goods hypothecated, and thus becoming a notice to him that he is purchasing produce on which a loan exists.

When the goods are ultimately sold and the loan repaid, the bank, or other lender, cancels the bond and returns it to the borrower, whose liability is not legally extinguished until he has presented it again to the justice to have the copy standing in the official register cancelled also.

The law has most stringent provisions against fraud or false declarations, and the justice will not allow a farmer to make an unfair statement. It is also a penal offense to misrepresent the nature of the security on the warrant, or, having obtained an advance, to diminish its quantity or depreciate its quality by wilful act or culpable negligence.

The agricultural press of France points out that this plan is working so well that it only needs small co-operative granaries in each group of towns in important grain-growing regions to make farmers quite independent of speculators.

It would be easy for any province in Canada to enact a similar law if desired. The idea is simply to enable the small farmer to utilize his produce as the basis for a reasonable loan, instead of sacrificing it for what it will fetch whenever he has to have money. The only expense under the French law is a minute fee to the justice for his trouble. The justice assumes no direct responsibility by signing the warrant, but thereby testifies that it is duly recorded and in his judgment is honestly made out. The security is better than a chattel mortgage, because the warrant must be reduced as fast as the stuff is sold. Because it is so good, these warrants are popular with small banks and others with money to loan, so that the farmer pays only about the same rate of discount that is charged the country storekeeper or those in similar lines.

Merchants and others in cities have long been greatly aided by means of negotiable receipts. If one has \$1,000 worth of merchandise in a licensed warehouse or en route by freight, the warehouse re-

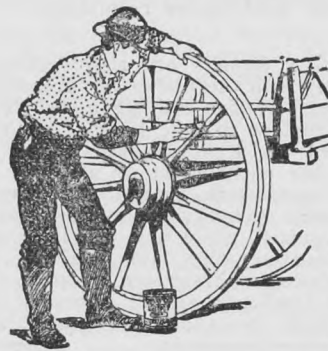
ceipt or bill of lading is evidence thereof, which collateral the merchant uses as security for his note at the bank in case he needs money before the goods are sold. These French agricultural warrants are, in effect, negotiable warehouse receipts, only the warehouse is the farmer's own barn, so that he has no extra charges for storage, and having control of the grain, is at liberty to sell according to his own judgment. On the other hand the issuance of this form of paper is so safeguarded by law, that it is attractive to lenders and much safer than the common promissory notes.

Of course the farmer, like the merchant may be tempted to abuse his credit, but that is no reason why those who need to use their credit should be denied the opportunity. Credit is the most marvellous instrument of modern times, and its proper basis and use is more important than the volume of currency.

"The efforts of the publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer are highly commendable, and will undoubtedly be appreciated by its subscribers."—Neepawa Register.

Notwithstanding all the information and experience which has been brought to bear upon the matter of summer fallowing there are still some curiosities to be found along this line. The other day we ran across one man who had plowed his piece of land early in June, harrowed it, and then let it go. The result was that a crop of weeds grew, ripened and scattered their seeds over the ground. But to make "confusion worse confounded," he was running the plow through it the latter half of October, using a 16 or 18-inch share and taking a furrow of about 26 inches—just so as to darken the surface. His plan might be all right, but we could not see the point. When asked, this man did not seem to really know what his objects were in summer fallowing, anyway. We predict for him next year an extra prolific crop of weeds. Probably then he will wonder if summer fallowing is not all a farce after all. Go thou and do—differently.

John Kehl, Morris, writes: "Am well pleased with The Nor'-West Farmer. Think every farmer in the west ought to have it, as IT is a farmer."



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It does not pay to buy a Saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cts. per day in labor. Your Saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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### A Housekeeper's Soliloquy.

Here's a big washing to be done—  
One pair of hands to do it—  
Sheets, shirts and stockings, coats and pants,  
How will I e'er get through it?

Dinner to get for six or more,  
No leaf left o'er from Sunday;  
And baby cross as he can live—  
He's always so on Monday.

'Tis time the meat was in the pot,  
The bread was worked for baking,  
The clothes were taken from the boil—  
Oh, dear! the baby's waking!

Hush, baby dear! there, hush-sh-sh!  
I wish he'd sleep a little,  
'Till I could run and get some wood,  
To hurry up the kettle.

Oh dear! oh dear! if P— comes home,  
And ends things in this potter,  
He'll just begin and tell me all  
About his tidy mother!

How nice her kitchen used to be,  
Her dinner always ready  
Exactly when the noon-bell rang—  
Hush, hush, dear little Freddy!

And then will come some hasty words,  
Right out before I'm thinking—  
They say that hasty words from wives  
Set sober men to drinking.

Now is not that a great idea,  
That men should take to sinning,  
Because a weary, half-sick wife,  
Can't always smile so winning?

When I was young I used to earn  
My living without trouble,  
Had clothes and pocket money, too,  
And hours of leisure double.

I never dreamed of such a fate,  
When I, a lass! was courted—  
Wife, mother, nurse, seamstress, cook, house-  
keeper,  
Chambermaid, laundress, dairy-woman, and  
scrub  
Generally, doing the work of six,  
For the sake of being supported!

### Prize Competition for Our Lady Readers.

The Nor'-West Farmer will offer monthly, for the present, a leatherette work-box, with handsome picture in colors on lid, and stationary mirror on inside, silkiline lining, containing five pieces handy for sewing, to the competitor who sends us by the 20th of each month the most instructive letter on any topic suitable for our "Household" readers. Competitors must be females, and on the top left-hand corner of the envelope containing the letters must be written the word "Household." The prize will not be awarded to the same person twice, and all manuscript sent in to be the publisher's property, whether awarded a prize or not. Address, The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man.

### Reading Aloud is Beneficial.

Reading aloud is a beautiful practice in the home circle, and medical authorities agree that it is a most invigorating exercise. Persons who have a tendency to pulmonary disease should methodically read aloud at stated intervals, and even recite or sing, using due caution as to posture, articulation and avoidance of excess. Here is where our scientific professors of vocal culture, in elocution and song, should find immense service in the establishment and development of health, as well as in the ravishment of sweet sounds.

### Child Training.

By S. J. Evans, M.D.

All food that is not perfectly sound, that is unripe, that is allowed to decay or accumulate the particles floating in the air, is unwholesome.

The first and most important element in the child's growth is regularity in eating and sleeping.

Make the last meal of the day light, simple and warm. Give the full meal in the middle of the day.

A calm and happy chat, or a little singing with the children before retiring, sends them to sleep in a peaceful state of mind.

Teach them to wash clean night and morning. Rub their feet warm in cold weather, and clothe them softly, warmly and protectively, but not heavily.

Regulate their diet instead of giving them medicine, and teach them the sanitary value of the three great remedies—fresh air, cold water and exercise.

Happy homes for children are better than prisons for men and women, and the first is the surest preventive of the last.

Books and music are the best elements of happiness in a house, outside of the moral qualities which they cultivate and improve.

Judicious letting alone is very good for children of all ages. It gives them habits of self-reliance and self-help, which are valuable to them all through life.

Correct faults in the child, but do not punish them. They are usually inherited, or caused by your own mistakes and failures.

The old maxim that children should be seen, not heard, is now completely reversed, for wherever there are children it is difficult to see or hear anything else. But is this their fault?

A patch of ground to cultivate, rabbits to feed, chickens to take care of, house birds to attend to regularly, or a little detail of cooking or housekeeping for the girls, and an out-door "chore" for the boys, are excellent outlets for early energy.

There is nothing more hurtful to young children than the "purring" of well-meaning people. It is a constant vibration between scolding and doing for them what they would have been much better taught to do for themselves, and which, every once in a while, when the fit takes the good auntie, they are heartily abused for not doing.

Unspoiled children are very easily amused, and, in fact, will learn from the time they are three months old to amuse themselves, if they are allowed to do so. A bird, a picture, a bit of bright color, will fix the attention of a baby for hours, if it is free from pain and allowed to remain quiet.

But unfortunately babies never are permitted to stay quiet. They are incessantly tossed about from one pair of hands to another, and tormented by unceasing efforts to amuse them. It is no wonder they are wearied out, no wonder they cry. Their little eyes and ears, and soft, unformed heads must be worn out and racked almost to idiocy by the wear and tear of the fresh sights and sounds perpetually presented to them.

Children are never tired of stories or pictures which tell them all about the world they live in. Nothing else is so interesting, and nothing can be more wonderful to them. The grass, the trees, the flowers, the birds, the sky, the stars, distant countries and people, their differences of habit, dress, customs, manners, appearance and character, are all eager subjects of inquiry, and the stories of them must be repeated over and over again.

A great deal of work may be made play to children by proper directions. But the

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mischievous modern custom of leaving them principally to the care of servants emancipates them from control. Servants cannot exercise a proper authority, and the parents, to satisfy any little twinge of conscience for neglect of duty, lavish indulgence, and appear only in the character of the good fairies, ready always to gratify their whims and caprices, and thus the evil becomes twofold.

### The Mother's Function.

"It is the mother, rather than the father, who is called upon to secure the blessing of a sound imagination to her children. She ought to begin away back in the beginning—with the very first surroundings of the new-born infant. Let it find its early life peaceful, quiet and unhurried. And when infancy merges into that older period when young faculties are springing forward in rapid development, and each day the little one takes on more of the hue of its larger fellow-creatures, let her be doubly careful that no untimely scarce stunts its intelligence. It is said that to be afraid of shadows is an evitable passing experience of childhood. Yet I know one small tottler who never has shown any such disposition, but whose great delight is to play with her own shadow and other shadows, when the lights are brought in each night. She is a peculiarly sensitive, sympathetic little thing, and could easily be made timid by unwise treatment. But under the sheltering care of fond and judicious parents, she is remarkable for "not knowing what it is to be afraid;" and although she is given to unpleasant dreams, as many young children are, and often awakened with a start, a low word or touch soothes her into serenity. Happy above others is the little child who thinks of his mother as a veritable refuge from trouble, a bulwark against danger, and a sympathizing presence."

Winnipeg, July 9th, 1898.

Messrs. Dyson, Gibson & Co.,

Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:

I have made an analysis of the "Health Coffey" manufactured by you and find it to be free from the alkaloids of tea and coffee and to contain nothing in the slightest degree injurious to the health of any one using it.

Yours very truly,

W. A. B. Hutton.

## Dan's Wife.

Up in the early morning light,  
Sweeping, dusting, "setting right,"  
Oiling all the household springs,  
Sewing buttons, tying strings;  
Telling Bridget what to do,  
Mending rips in Johnny's shoe,  
Running up and down the stair,  
Tying baby in her chair,  
Cutting meat and spreading bread,  
Dishing out so much per head,  
Eating as she can by chance,  
Giving husband kindly glance;  
Toiling, working, busy life,—  
Smart woman,  
Dan's wife.

Dan comes home at fall of night,  
Home, so cheerful, neat and bright;  
Children meet him at the door,  
Pull him in and look him o'er:  
Wife asks how the work has gone,  
"Busy times with us at home."  
Supper done, Dan reads with ease,—  
Happy Dan, but one to please!  
Children must be put to bed—  
All the little prayers are said;  
Little shoes are placed in rows,  
Bedclothes tucked o'er little toes;  
Busy, noisy, wearing life,—  
Tired woman,  
Dan's wife.

Dan reads on and falls asleep—  
See the woman softly creep:  
Baby rests at last, poor dear,  
Not a word her heart to cheer;  
Mending-basket, full to top,  
Stockings, shirt, and little frock;  
Tired eyes and weary brain,  
Side with darting, ugly pain;  
"Never mind, 'twill pass away."  
She must work but never play;  
Closed piano, unused books,  
Done the walks to easy nooks,  
Brightness faded out of life,—  
Saddened woman,  
Dan's wife.

Up-stairs, tossing to and fro,  
Fever holds the woman low;  
Children wander free to play  
When and where they will to-day;  
Bridget loiters—dinner's cold,  
Dan looks anxious, cross and old;  
Household screws are out of place,  
Lacking one dear, patient face;  
Steady hands, so weak but true,  
Hands that knew just what to do,  
Never knowing rest or play,  
Folded now—and laid away:  
Work of six in one short life,—  
Shattered woman,  
Dan's wife.

—Mrs. K. T. Woods.

## Pretty Corners in the Home.

In the settling of a house or the furnishing of an apartment the corners certainly occupy a decorative place, and so, to ensure a success, a varied treatment should be given, says The Decorator and Furnisher.

If a room is a large one, in a corner where a window does not intrude let your carpenter make two simple shelves in well-seasoned pine, which can be fastened to the wall by strong iron brackets.

These wooden boards should fit the corner at either side in a snug and comfortable way, and have such dimensions in width that they will hold a number of books of average size. To give them a polished surface they should be well shel-lacked with some two coats at least. In the placing of these shelves the height should be well considered so that a small divan or table should rest quite at ease under the lower shelf, forming for the whole an acceptable decoration.

If the room selected is one in which a mantel has not been placed, the top shelf of this corner affair can be made to do duty. Drape carefully over it some pretty India silk in yellow effects, or silkoline in the prettiest of tints. Place at one side a good timepiece at equal distances a jug or two, in which are dried palms, peacock feathers, field grasses and the like. In every book room the family photograph should find a place, or any bit of bric-a-brac especially treasured.

Let the lower shelf be given up entirely to books, such as poems, good novels, rare classics, and any other literature required to be at hand. If a low sofa or

divan is the selection as a finishing touch for these shelves, then let it be well upholstered in a pretty covering, and ornamented with a generous supply of pillows. Or, if a table is preferred, then a dainty work-basket should find a place, with portfolio, writing materials, or the various knick-knacks always in fashion.

Another delightful corner can be made by a broad bay window forming the picturesque setting. Let a spacious wooden box, either in oak, walnut, or pine, with a cover on hinges, run the entire length of the sill, which, when equipped, will serve as a tuckaway place for articles not in use. For a cushion seat, there is nothing better than a filling of good hair, and upholstered in a fair quality of corduroy in sage green or dark blue. Window-seats, for the most part, should be closely buttoned. To make this especially attractive there should be pillows in complimentary tones, which, when not in use, find a place on the broad window-sill. For this corner the sash curtain is absolutely necessary.

Pretty little corner cupboards are now made, before which are hung curtains of delicate India silk. The shelves may be of any desired wood, on which may be hung cups and saucers, artistic jugs, or rows of plates.

## The Heart's Daily Work.

The human heart is practically a force pump about six inches in length and four inches in diameter. It beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, and 36,792,000 times per year, and 2,575,440,000—say two thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions four hundred and forty thousand—times in 70 years, which is "man's appointed three score years and ten." At each of these beats it forces 2½ ounces of blood through the system, 175 ounces per minute, 6564 pounds per hour, or 7.03 tons per day. All the blood in the body, which is about 39 pounds, passes through the heart every three minutes. This little organ pumps every day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high or one ton 122 feet high—that is, one ton to the top of a 40-yard chimney, or sixteen persons seven score each to the same height. During the seventy years of a man's life this marvellous little pump, without a single moment's rest, night or day, discharges the enormous quantity of 178,850 tons of human blood.

## Rain as a Sanitary Agent.

Frequent and moderate rains, such as constitutes the characteristic of British climate, is the most effective of all sanitary agencies. It cleanses the ground, and, what is far more important, it cleanses the air. The ammoniacal and other exhalations continually rising from decomposing animal and vegetable matter are all more or less soluble in water and are largely removed by gentle rain. Besides these, it absorbs and carries down into rivers, and thence to the sea, the excess of carbonic acid exhaled from our lungs and produced by our fires and lights. The almost continuous breeze off the prairie accomplishes for us much the same thing.

A good story of the Prince of Wales is going the rounds. "Sir, have you ever thought of the possibility of England's becoming a republic?" asked an American who felt himself snubbed, "and that you, sir, might lose your title and income?" "Yes, I have," answered the Prince slowly. "And what could you do for a living then?" "Well, I might lecture in America."

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## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### MAIN LINE.

Arr.	Arr.		Lv.	Lv.
1 00a	1 30p	Winnipeg	1 05p	7 30p
9 00	12 01a	Morris	2 32	10 30
7 00	11 09	Emerson	3 23	12 45
6 00	10 55	Pembina	3 37	1 30
11 35	7 30	Grand Forks	7 05	12 25
3 30p	4 05	Winnipeg Junc	10 45	9 30p
	3 50p	Duluth	7 30a	
	8 10	Minneapolis	6 35	
	7 30	St. Paul	7 15	

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Mon., Wed., Fri. Tues., Thur., Sat.

10 30 am	D. . . . .	Winnipeg	A	4 00 pm
12 15 pm	D. . . . .	Morris	A	2 20
1 18	. . . . .	Roland	. . . . .	1 23
1 36	. . . . .	Rosebank	. . . . .	1 07
1 50	. . . . .	Miami	. . . . .	12 53
2 25	. . . . .	Altamont	. . . . .	12 21
2 43	. . . . .	Somerset	. . . . .	12 03
3 40	. . . . .	Greenway	. . . . .	11 10 am
3 55	. . . . .	Baldur	. . . . .	10 56
4 19	. . . . .	Belmont	. . . . .	10 35
4 37	. . . . .	Hilton	. . . . .	10 17
5 00	. . . . .	Wawanesa	. . . . .	9 55
5 23	. . . . .	Rounthwaite	. . . . .	9 34
6 00 pm	A. . . . .	Brandon	D	9 00 am

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 7th. Direct connection at Morris with train No. 103, westbound, and train No. 104 eastbound.

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Lv.		Arr.
4.45 p.m.	Winnipeg	11.15 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie	8.30 a.m.

C. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.



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**Success.**

Our life is a blessing, or curse, as we make it,  
In spite of surroundings, we rise if we will;  
The power is given if only we'll take it,  
The mountains to level—the valleys to fill.

Some stand at the bottom—no friends and no money,  
Their lot is a hard one, but upward they'll rise  
If firm in their purpose. The milk and the honey  
Will fall to their portion, as food from the skies.

Our blessings avail not, if purpose is lacking;  
Success is not won by a wish or a dream!  
Hard work and persistence—with these for a backing,  
One never is helpless, to drift on the stream.

Then shrink not from labor; with willing hands take it;  
No drone ever conquered the ills of this life.  
Take labor with gladness; a stepping-stone make it—  
Successes will sweeten the toil and the strife.

—J. M. Morse.

**A Simple Tonic.**

An English weekly journal is responsible for the following anecdote: A Birmingham physician has had an amusing experience. The other day a somewhat distracted mother brought her daughter to see him. The girl was suffering from what is known among people as "general lowness." There was nothing much the matter with her, but she was pale and listless, and did not care about eating or doing anything. The doctor, after due consultation, prescribed for her a glass of claret three times a day with her meals. The mother was somewhat deaf, but apparently heard all he said, and bore off her daughter, determined to carry out the prescription to the very letter. In ten days' time they were back again, and the girl looked quite a different creature. She was rosy-cheeked, smiling and the picture of health. The doctor congratulated himself upon the keen insight he had displayed in his diagnosis of the case. "I am glad to see that your daughter is so much better," he said. "Yes," exclaimed the excited and grateful mother; "thanks to you, doctor! She has had just what you ordered. She has eaten carrots three times a day since we were here, and sometimes more—and once or twice uncooked—and now look at her!"

**Under False Colors.**

A senseless desire to appear better off than we are makes nine-tenths of us squander our means in trying to produce an erroneous impression upon our neighbors. As a rule, few people are really deceived by such devices; but infinite harm is done to the characters and consciences of those who practise them. Everywhere are seen persons who, possessing ample means for a natural and wholesome life, throw away their opportunities of comfort and happiness, and exist in a sort of haze of false pretences, for no better object than the gratification of a vanity as purely animal as that which prompts the Central African savage to plaster his hair with mud and to smear his body with bullock fat.

**Small Towels Preferable.**

It is the opinion of one housekeeper that for common family use small sized towels are preferable. It of course increases the weekly laundering, but it is also her experience, she asserts, that any laundress which she has ever had prefers to do up a great many small towels to a less number of the very large ones. When it comes to Turkish towels, however, they can hardly be too large for the bath.

**Worse than the Disease.**

Many of the remedies prescribed by physicians in the old days were more to be dreaded than the sufferings consequent on the disease. Rheumatic people were buried up to the neck in mud baths.

Consumptive patients had cows introduced into their rooms, the breath of these animals being regarded as a specific.

Gold and pearls were taken internally by those who could afford the remedy. Baxter relates how he nearly lost his life from swallowing a golden bullet.

John Wesley, in his "Primitive Physic," prescribes "six middling pills of cobwebs" for ague. "The balsam of bats" was a favorite remedy among court physicians.

A medical adviser of Queen Elizabeth used to prescribe a small mouse, roasted, for a child afflicted with a nervous disorder.

Soap was more used internally than otherwise. It was prescribed by a great medical light, who, it is said, died after he had taken 200 pounds weight of soap.

Much virtue was ascribed to ghastly things. A ring made of the hinge of a coffin was said to relieve cramps.

Ague was said to be infallibly cured if the sufferer wore in a bag around the neck chips from the gallows on which several persons had been hanged.

**Practical Suggestions.**

Tobacco, contrary to the common belief, does not destroy disease-germs. Smoking will not confer immunity from contagion.

A good cement for china is ordinary carriage varnish. If the pieces are put together neatly the fracture will be hardly perceptible; and it is not affected by water.

Dr. Martineau, a French physician, asserts that carbonate of lithia and arseniate of soda in aerated water, used to the exclusion of other drinks, is an almost infallible cure for diabetes.

Carrots act directly on the liver, and therefore young carrots plainly boiled, or carrot soup, which is made of older carrots boiled and pulped through a sieve into a little weak stock, are extremely wholesome. Tomatoes stimulate the liver and the stomach generally.

Unsained leather may be colored a fine chestnut brown by treating it daily for a week or more with a solution of pine and alder barks. The bark is leached with rain-water, using, by bulk, ten times as much water as ground bark, returning the water to the lech until all the coloring matter is extracted from the bark. The leather is then laid in the water and allowed to remain until wet and then hung up to dry. By repeating the process three or four times a fine color is secured.

Polish suitable for polishing pianos—A fine varnish is made as follows: Take seven hundred parts of alcohol, fifteen parts of copal, seven parts of gum arabic and thirty parts of shellac. The resins are first pulverized and bolted through a piece of muslin, the powder is placed in a flask, the alcohol poured over it and the flask corked. By putting the flask in a moderately warm place, the solution will be accomplished in two or three days. It is then strained through muslin and kept in hermetically sealed bottles.

There is no doubt that whiskey has saved many a sick man's life, but for every one saved thousands have been wrecked. And there is no doubt but what science can conduct all sorts of surgical operations and hospital work without the use of one drop of this dangerous stuff.

**Our Wonderful Orthography.**

A farmer's boy, starting to plough,  
Once harnessed an ox with a cough;  
But the farmer came out,  
With a furious shout,  
And told him he didn't know hough.

In a manner exceedingly rough,  
He proceeded to bluster and blough;  
He scolded and scowled,  
He raved and he howled,  
And declared he'd have none of such stough.

At length, with a growl and a cough,  
He dragged the poor boy to the trough,  
And ducking him in  
Till wet to the chin  
Discharged him and ordered him ough.

And now my short story is through—  
And I will not assert that it's trough,  
But it's chiefly designed  
To impress on your mind  
What wonders our spelling can dough.

And I hope you will grant that although  
It may not be the smoothest in fough,  
It has answered its end  
If it only shall tend  
To prove what I meant it to shough.

—St. Nicholas.

**Provincial Board of Health.**

E. M. Wood, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, writes The Farmer as follows: "Could the board of health, in view of the fact that typhoid fever at the present time is very prevalent throughout the province, invite your aid and to let the public know that this disease is a communicable one, that the active infective agent is a living germ, called the typhoid bacillus; that a typhoid fever patient is a producer of these germs, and discharges them from his person, in his stools and urine; they are not thrown off with the breath or from the skin; that the germs exist almost exclusively in the intestines, and possibly in the urine. It is necessary to kill the germ to prevent the spread of the disease. All the discharges from the patient should be collected in a bed pan and disinfected, as also every article of clothing, bedding, etc., that may have any chance of being stained or defiled with the discharges. The secretions should be received into a vessel containing a solution of carbolic acid, 5 parts, water 100, and the whole intimately mixed by stirring with a stick and allowed to stand half an hour before being buried. The body and bed linen should, as soon as removed, be immersed in a solution of carbolic acid water, 4 parts to 100, or in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part to 1,000, and allowed to soak for 4 hours, and then boiled for half an hour and wash with soap. Dishes and eating utensils should be kept exclusively for the patient. The mattress on which patient is placed should be protected by an impervious rubber sheeting under the usual sheets. The room in which the patient is confined should be large and well aired, with only sufficient furniture for comfort, no carpets, draperies, etc. The practice of suspending sheets about the sick room, saturated with carbolic acid and other odorous solutions is of no value. All sources of drinking water supply should be well guarded from pollution; if suspected, water should be boiled. Commercial milk should also be boiled before use. House and cellar should be kept clean!!! The contents of privy vaults should be removed and vaults disinfected with a solution of chloride of lime. Garbage and decomposing animal matter about the premises should not be tolerated. Communication with the Secretary of the Board of Health upon any and all matters upon which information is required is solicited."

Civilization is but another name for working for a living. The man who is not willing to work for a living is not civilized. Note the North American Indian.

## Cranford.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or "spills" (as she preferred calling them) of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches. I had once said, on receiving a present of an elaborate pair, that I should feel quite tempted to drop one of them in the street, in order to have it admired; but I found this little joke (and it was a very little one) was such a distress to her sense of propriety, and was taken with such anxious, earnest alarm, lest the temptation might some day prove too strong for me, that I quite regretted having ventured upon it. A present of these delicately-wrought garters, a bunch of these "spills," or a set of cards on which sewing-silk was wound in a mystical manner, were the well-known tokens of Miss Matty's favor. But would any one pay to have their children taught these arts? or, indeed, would Miss Matty sell, for filthy lucre, the knack and the skill with which she made trifles of value to those who loved her?

I had to come down to reading, writing and arithmetic; and, in reading the chapter every morning, she always coughed before coming to long words. I doubted her power of getting through a genealogical chapter, with any number of coughs. Writing she did well and delicately—but spelling! She seemed to think that the more out-of-the-way this was, and the more trouble it cost her, the greater the compliment she paid to her correspondent; and words that she would spell quite correctly in her letters to me became perfect enigmas when she wrote to my father.

No! there was nothing she could teach to the rising generation of Cranford, unless they had been quick learners and ready imitators of her patience, her humility, her sweetness, her quiet contentment with all that she could not do. I pondered and pondered until dinner was announced by Martha, with a face all blubbered and swollen with crying.

I had forgotten to tell Miss Matty about the pudding, and I was afraid she might not do justice to it, for she had evidently very little appetite this day; so I seized the opportunity of luring her into the secret while Martha took away the meat. Miss Matty's eyes filled with tears, and she could not speak, either to express surprise or delight, when Martha returned bearing it aloft, made in the most wonderful representation of a lion couchant that ever was molded. Martha's face gleamed with triumph as she set it down before Miss Matty with an exultant "There!" Miss Matty wanted to speak her thanks, but could not; so she took Martha's hand and shook it warmly, which set Martha off crying, and I myself could hardly keep up the necessary composure. Martha burst out of the room, and Miss Matty had to clear her voice once or twice before she could speak.

We had too much to think about to talk much that afternoon. It passed over very tranquilly. But when the tea-urn was brought in a new thought came into my head. Why should not Miss Matty sell tea—be an agent to the East India Tea Company which then existed? I could see no objections to this plan, while the advantages were many—always supposing that Miss Matty could get over the degradation of condescending to anything like trade. Tea was neither greasy nor sticky—grease and stickiness being two qualities which Miss Matty could not endure. No shop-window would be required. A small, genteel notification of her being licensed to sell tea, would, it is true, be necessary, but I hoped that it could be placed where no one would see it. Neither was tea a heavy article, so as to tax Miss Matty's fragile strength. The only thing against my plan was the buying and selling involved.

While I was giving but absent answers to the questions Miss Matty was putting—almost as absently—we heard a clumping sound on the stairs, and a whispering outside the door, which indeed once opened and shut as if by some invisible agency. After a little while Martha came in, dragging after her a great tall young man, all crimson with shyness, and finding his only relief in perpetually sneaking down his hair.

"Please, ma'am, he's only Jem Hearn," said Martha, by way of an introduction; and so out of breath was she that I imagine she had had some bodily struggle before she could overcome her reluctance to be presented on the courtly scene of Miss Matilda Jenkyn's drawing-room.

"And please, ma'am, he wants to marry me off-hand. And please, ma'am, we want to take a lodger—just one quiet lodger, to make our two ends meet; and we'd take any house comfortable; and, oh, dear Miss Matty, if I may be so bold, would you have any objections to lodging with us? Jem wants it as much as I do." (To Jem.)—"You great oaf! why can't you back me?—But he does want it all the same, very bad—don't you, Jem?—only, you see, 'e's dazed at being called on to speak before quality."

"It's not that," broke in Jem. "It's that you've taken me all on a sudden, and I didn't think for to get married so soon—and such quick work does flabbergast a man. It's not that I'm against it, ma'am" (addressing Miss Matty), "only Martha has such quick ways with her when once she takes a thing into her head; and marriage, ma'am—marriage nails a man, as

one may say. I dare say I sha'n't mind it after it's once over."

"Please, ma'am," said Martha—who had plucked at his sleeve, and nudged him with her elbow, and otherwise tried to interrupt him all the time he had been speaking—"don't mind him, he'll come to; 'twas only last night he was an-axing me, and an-axing me, and all the more because I said I could not think of it for years to come, and now he's only taken aback with the suddenness of the joy; but you know, Jem, you are just as full as me about wanting a lodger." (Another great nudge).

"Ay! if Miss Matty would lodge with us—otherwise I've no mind to be cumbered with strange folk in the house," said Jem, with a want of tact I could see enraged Martha, who was trying to represent a lodger as the great object they wished to obtain, and that, in fact, Miss Matty would be smoothing their path and conferring a favor, if she would only come and live with them.

Miss Matty herself was bewildered by the pair; their, or rather Martha's, sudden resolution in favor of matrimony staggered her, and stood between her and the contemplation of the plan which Martha had at heart. Miss Matty began—

"Marriage is a very solemn thing, Martha."

"It is indeed, ma'am," quoth Jem. "Not that I've no objections to Martha."

"You've never let me a-be for asking me for to fix when I would be married," said Martha—her face all afire, and ready to cry with vexation—"and now you're shaming me before my missus and all."

"Nay, now! Martha, don't ee! don't ee! only a man likes to have breathing-time," said Jem, trying to possess himself of her hand, but in vain. Then seeing that she was more seriously hurt than he had imagined, he seemed to try to rally his scattered faculties, and with more straightforward dignity than, ten minutes before, I should have thought it possible for him to assume, he turned to Miss Matty, and said, "I hope, ma'am, you know that I am bound to respect every one who has been kind to Martha. I always looked on her as to be my wife—some time; and she has often and often spoken of you as the kindest lady that ever was; and though the plain truth is, I would not like to be troubled with lodgers of the common run, yet if, ma'am, you'd honor us by living with us, I'm sure Martha would do her best to make you comfortable; and I'd keep out of your way as much as I could, which I reckon would be the best kindness such an awkward chap as me could do."

Miss Matty had been very busy with taking off her spectacles, wiping them, and replacing them; but all she could say was, "Don't let any thought of me hurry you into marriage; pray don't! Marriage is such a very solemn thing!"

"But Miss Matilda will think of your plan, Martha," said I, struck with the advantages it offered, and unwilling to lose the opportunity of considering about it. "And I'm sure neither she nor I can ever forget your kindness; nor yours, either, Jem."

"Why, yes, ma'am! I'm sure I mean kindly, though I'm a bit fluttered by being pushed straight ahead into matrimony, as it were, and mayn't express myself conformable. But I'm sure I'm willing enough, and give me time to get accustomed; so, Martha, wench, what's the use of crying so, and slapping me if I come near?"

This last was sotto voce, and had the effect of making Martha bounce out of the room, to be followed and soothed by her lover. Whereupon Miss Matty sat down and cried very heartily, and accounted for it by saying that the thought of Martha being married so soon gave her quite a shock, and that she should never forgive herself if she thought she was hurrying the poor creature. I think my pity was more for Jem, of the two; but both Miss Matty and I appreciated to the full the kindness of the honest couple, although we said little about this, and a good deal about the chances and dangers of matrimony.

The next morning, very early, I received a note from Miss Pole, so mysteriously wrapped up, and with so many seals on it to secure secrecy, that I had to tear the paper before I could unfold it. And when I came to the writing I could hardly understand the meaning, it was so involved and oracular. I made out, however, that I was to go to Miss Pole's at eleven o'clock; the number eleven being written in full length as well as in numerals, and A. M. twice dashed under. I went as requested to Miss Pole's. She was in solemn array, as if to receive visitors, although it was only eleven o'clock. Mrs. Forrester was there, crying quietly and sadly. Before we had finished our greetings, there was another rat-rat-rat, and Mrs. Fitz-Adam appeared. Miss Pole now made several demonstrations of being about to open the business of the meeting, stirring the fire, opening and shutting the door, and coughing and blowing her nose. Then she arranged us all around the table, taking care to place me opposite to her; and last of all she inquired of me if the sad report was true, as she feared it was, that Miss Matty had lost all her fortune?

Of course, I had but one answer to make, and I never saw more unaffected sorrow depicted on any countenances than I did there on the three before me.

"I wish Mrs. Jamieson was here!" said Mrs. Forrester at last; but to judge from Mrs. Fitz-Adam's face, she could not second the wish.

"But without Mrs. Jamieson," said Miss Pole,

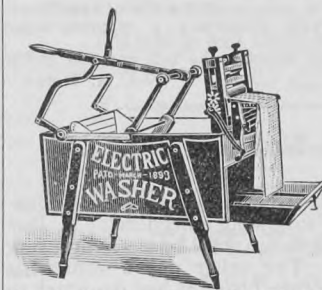
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with just a sound of offended merit in her voice, "we, the ladies of Cranford, in my drawing-room assembled, can resolve upon something. I imagine we are none of us what may be called rich, though we all possess a genteel competency, sufficient for tastes that are elegant and refined, and would not, if they could, be vulgarly ostentatious." (Here I observed Miss Pole refer to a small card concealed in her hand, on which I imagine she had put down a few notes).

"Miss Smith," she continued, addressing me (familiarily known as "Mary" to all the company assembled, but this was a state occasion), "I have conversed in private with these ladies on the misfortune which has happened to our friend, and one and all of us have agreed that while we have a superfluity, it is not only a duty, but a pleasure, to give what we can to assist her—Miss Matilda Jenkins. Only in consideration of the feelings of delicate independence existing in the mind of every refined female—"I was sure she had got back to the card now—"we wish to contribute our mites in a secret and concealed manner, so as not to hurt the feelings I have referred to. And our object in requesting you to meet us this morning is that, believing you are the daughter—that your father is, in fact, her confidential adviser in all pecuniary matters, we imagined that, by consulting with him, you might devise some mode in which our contribution could be made to appear the legal due which Miss Matilda Jenkins ought to receive from ———. Probably, your father, knowing her investments, can fill up the blank."

Miss Pole concluded her address, and looked round for approval and agreement.

"I have expressed your meaning, ladies, have I not? And while Miss Smith considers what reply to make, allow me to offer you some little refreshment."

I had no great reply to make; I had more thankfulness at my heart for their kind thoughts than I cared to put into words; and so I only mumbled out something to the effect "that I would name what Miss Pole had said to my father, and that if anything could be arranged for dear Miss Matty,—and here I broke down utterly, and had to be refreshed with a glass of cowslip wine before I could check the crying which had been repressed for the last two or three days. The worst was, all the ladies cried in concert. Mrs. Forrester was the person to speak when we had recovered our composure.

"I don't mind, among friends, stating that I—no! I'm not poor exactly, but don't think I'm what you may call rich; I wish I were, for dear Miss Matty's sake—but, if you please, I'll write down in a sealed paper what I can give. I only wish it was more: my dear Mary, I do indeed."

Now I saw why paper, pens, and ink were provided. Every lady wrote down the sum she could give annually, signed the paper, and sealed it mysteriously. If their proposal was acceded to, my father was to be allowed to open the papers, under pledge of secrecy. If not, they were to be returned to the writers.

When this ceremony had been gone through, I rose to depart; but each lady seemed to wish to have a private conference with me. Miss Pole kept me in the drawing-room to explain why, in Mrs. Jamieson's absence, she had taken the lead in this "movement," as she was pleased to call it, and also to inform me that she had heard from good sources that Mrs. Jamieson was coming home directly in a state of high displeasure against her sister-in-law, who was forthwith to leave her house, and was, she believed, to return to Edinburgh that very afternoon. Of course, this piece of intelligence could not be communicated before Mrs. Fitz-Adam, more especially as Miss Pole was inclined to think that Lady Glenmire's engagement to Mr. Hoggins could not possibly hold against the blaze of Mrs. Jamieson's displeasure. A few hearty inquiries after Miss Matty's health concluded my interview with Miss Pole.

On coming downstairs I found Mrs. Forrester waiting for me at the entrance to the dining-parlor; she drew me in, and when the door was shut, told me how very, very little she had to live upon; a confession which she was brought to make from a dread lest we should think that the small contribution named in her paper bore any proportion to her love and regard for Miss Matty. And yet that sum which she so eagerly relinquished was, in truth, more than a twentieth part of what she had to live upon, and keep house, and a little serving-maid, all as became one born a Tyrrell. And when the whole does not nearly amount to a hundred pounds, to give up a twentieth of it will necessitate many careful economies, and many pieces of self-denial, small and insignificant in the world's account, but bearing a different value in another account-book that I have heard of.

It was some time before I could console her enough to leave her; and then, on quitting the house, I was waylaid by Mrs. Fitz-Adam, who had also her confidence to make of pretty nearly the opposite description. She had not liked to put down all that she could afford and was ready to give. She told me she thought she never could look Miss Matty in the face again if she presumed to be giving her so much as she should like to do. "Miss Matty!" continued she, "that I thought was such a fine young lady when I was nothing but a country girl, coming to market with eggs and butter and such like things. For my father, though well-to-do, would always make me go on as my mother had done before me, and I had to come

into Cranford every Saturday, and see after sales, and prices, and what not. And one day, I remember, I met Miss Matty in the lane that leads to Combehurst; she was walking on the footpath, which, you know, is raised a good way above the road, and a gentleman rode beside her, and was talking to her, and she was looking down at some primroses she had gathered, and pulling them all to pieces, and I do believe she was crying. But after she had passed, she turned round and ran after me to ask—oh, so kindly—about my poor mother, who lay on her death-bed; and when I cried she took hold of my hand to comfort me—and the gentleman waiting for her all the time—and her poor heart very full of something, I am sure; and I thought it such an honor to be spoken to in that pretty way by the rector's daughter, who visited at Arley Hall. I have loved her ever since, though perhaps I'd no right to do it; but if you can think of any way in which I might be allowed to give a little more without any one knowing it, I should be so much obliged to you, my dear. And my brother would be delighted to doctor her for nothing—medicines, leeches, and all. I know that he and her ladyship (my dear, I little thought in the days I was telling you of that I should ever come to be sister-in-law to a ladyship!) would do anything for her. We all would."

I told her I was quite sure of it, and promised all sorts of things in my anxiety to get home to Miss Matty, who might well be wondering what had become of me. She had taken very little note of time, however, as she had been occupied in numberless little arrangements preparatory to the great step of giving up her house. It was evidently a relief to her to be doing something in the way of retrenchment. Old hoards were taken out and examined as to their money value, which luckily was small, or else I don't know how Miss Matty would have prevailed upon herself to part with such things as her mother's wedding-ring, the strange, uncouth brooch with which her father had disfigured his shirt-frill, etc. However, we arranged things a little in order as to their pecuniary estimation, and were all ready for my father when he came the next morning.

I am not going to weary you with the details of all the business we went through; and one reason for not telling about them is, that I did not understand what we were doing at the time, and cannot recollect it now. Miss Matty and I sat assenting to accounts, and schemes, and reports, and documents, of which I do not believe we either of us understood a word; for my father was clear-headed and decisive, and a capital man of business, and if we made the slightest inquiry, or expressed the slightest want of comprehension, he had a sharp way of saying, "Eh? eh? it's as clear as daylight. What's your objection?" And as we had not comprehended anything of what he had proposed, we found it rather difficult to shane our objections; in fact, we never were sure if we had any. So presently Miss Matty got into a nervously acquiescent state, and said, "Yes," and "Certainly," at every pause, whether required or not; but when I once joined in as chorus to a "Decidedly," pronounced by Miss Matty in a tremblingly dubious tone, my father fired round at me and asked me, "What there was to decide?" And I am sure to this day I have never known. But, in justice to him, I must say he had come over from Drumble to help Miss Matty when he could ill spare the time, and when his own affairs were in a very anxious state.

While Miss Matty was out of the room giving orders for luncheon, I told him of the meeting of the Cranford ladies at Miss Pole's the day before. He kept brushing his hand before his eyes as I spoke—and when I went back to Martha's offer the evening before, of receiving Miss Matty as a lodger, he fairly walked away from me to the window, and began drumming with his fingers upon it. Then he turned abruptly round, and said, "See, Mary, how a good innocent life makes friends all around. Confound it! I could make a good lesson out of it if I were a parson; but, as it is, I can't get a fall to my sentences—only I'm sure you feel what I want to say. You and I will have a walk after lunch and talk a bit more about these plans."

The lunch—a hot savory mutton-chop, and a little of the cold loin sliced and fried—was now brought in. Every morsel of this last dish was finished, to Martha's great gratification. Then my father bluntly told Miss Matty he wanted to talk to me alone, and that he would stroll out and see some of the old places, and then I could tell her what plan we thought desirable. The result of our conversation was this. If all parties were agreeable, Martha and Jem were to be married with as little delay as possible, and they were to live on in Miss Matty's present abode; the sum which the Cranford ladies had agreed to contribute annually being sufficient to meet the greater part of the rent, and leaving Martha free to appropriate what Miss Matty should pay for her lodgings to any little extra comforts required. About the sale, my father was dubious at first. He said the old rectory furniture, however carefully used and reverently treated, would fetch very little; and that little would be but as a drop in the sea of the debts of the Town and County Bank. But when I represented how Miss Matty's tender conscience would be soothed by feeling that she had done what she could, he gave way; especially after I had told him the five-pound note adventure, and he had scolded me well for al-

lowing it. I then alluded to my idea that she might add to her small income by selling tea; and, to my surprise (for I had nearly given up the plan), my father grasped at it with all the energy of a tradesman. I think he reckoned his chickens before they were hatched, for he immediately ran up the profits of the sales that she could effect in Cranford to more than twenty pounds a year. The small dining-parlor was to be converted into a shop, without any of its degrading characteristics; a table was to be the counter; one window was to be retained unaltered, and the other changed into a glass door. I evidently rose in his estimation for having made this bright suggestion. I only hoped we should not both fall in Miss Matty's.

But she was patient and content with all our arrangements. She knew, she said, that we should do the best we could for her; and she only hoped, only stipulated, that she should pay every farthing that she could be said to owe, for her father's sake, who had been so respected in Cranford. My father and I had agreed to say as little as possible about the bank, indeed never to mention it again, if it could be helped. Some of the plans were evidently a little perplexing to her; but she had seen me sufficiently snubbed in the morning for want of comprehension to venture on too many inquiries now; and all passed over well, with a hope on her part that no one would be hurried into marriage on her account. When we came to the proposal that she should sell tea, I could see it was rather a shock to her; not on account of any personal loss of gentility involved, but only because she distrusted her own powers of action in a new line of life, and would timidly have preferred a little more privation to any exertion for which she feared she was unfitted. However, when she saw my father was bent upon it, she sighed, and said she would try; and if she did not do well, of course she might give it up. One good thing about it was, she did not think men ever bought tea; and it was of men particularly she was afraid. They had such sharp loud ways with them; and did up accounts, and counted their change so quickly! Now, if she might only sell comforts to children, she was sure she could please them!

#### CHAPTER XV.

Before I left Miss Matty at Cranford everything had been comfortably arranged for her. Even Mrs. Jamieson's approval of her selling tea had been gained. That oracle had taken a few days to consider whether by so doing Miss Matty would forfeit her right to the privileges of society in Cranford. I think she had some little idea of mortifying Lady Glenmire by the decision she gave at last; which was to this effect: that whereas a married woman takes her husband's rank by the strict laws of precedence, an unmarried woman retains the station her father occupied. So Cranford was allowed to visit Miss Matty; and, whether allowed or not, it intended to visit Lady Glenmire.

But what was our surprise—our dismay—when we learnt that Mr. and Mrs. Hoggins were returning on the following Tuesday. Mrs. Hoggins! Had she absolutely dropped her title, and so, in a spirit of bravado, cut the aristocracy to become a Hoggins! She, who might have been called Lady Glenmire to her dying day! Mrs. Jamieson was pleased. She said it only convinced her of what she had known from the first, that the creature had a low taste. But "the creature" looked very happy on Sunday at church; nor did we see it necessary to keep our veils down on that side of our bonnets on which Mr. and Mrs. Hoggins sat, as Mrs. Jamieson did; thereby missing all the smiling glory of his face, and all the becoming blushes of hers. I am not sure if Martha and Jem looked more radiant in the afternoon, when they, too, made their first appearance. Mrs. Jamieson soothed the turbulence of her soul by having the blinds of her windows drawn down, as if for a funeral, on the day when Mr. and Mrs. Hoggins received callers; and it was with some difficulty that she was prevailed upon to continue the St. James's Chronicle, so indignant was she with its having inserted the announcement of the marriage.

Miss Matty's sale went off famously. She retained the furniture of her sitting-room and bed-room: the former of which she was to occupy till Martha could meet with a lodger who might wish to take it; and into this sitting-room and bed-room she had to cram all sorts of things, which were (the auctioneer assured her) bought in for her at the sale by an unknown friend. I always suspected Mrs. Fitz-Adam of this; but she must have had an accessory, who knew what articles were particularly regarded by Miss Matty on account of their associations with her early days. The rest of the house looked rather bare, to be sure; all except one tiny bed-room, of which my father allowed me to purchase the furniture for my occasional use in case of Miss Matty's illness.

I had expended my own small store in buying all manner of comforts and lozenges, in order to tempt the little people whom Miss Matty loved, so much to come about her. Tea in bright green canisters, and comforts in tumblers—Miss Matty and I felt quite proud as we looked round us on the evening before the shop was opened. Martha had scoured the boarded floor to a white cleanness, and it was adorned with a brilliant piece of oil-cloth, on which customers were to stand before the table-counter. The wholesome smell of plaster and whitewash pervaded the

apartment. A very small "Matilda Jenkyns, licensed to sell tea," was hidden under the lintel of the new door, and two boxes of tea, with cabalistic inscriptions all over them, stand ready to disgorge their contents into the canisters.

Miss Matty, as I ought to have mentioned before, had had some scruples of conscience at selling tea when there was already Mr. Johnson in the town, who included it among his numerous commodities; and, before she could quite reconcile herself to the adoption of her new business, she trotted down to his shop, unknown to me, to tell him of the project that was entertained, and to inquire if it was likely to injure his business. My father called this idea of hers "great nonsense," and "wondered how tradespeople were to get on if there was to be a continual consulting of each other's interests, which would put a stop to all competition directly." And, perhaps, it would not have done in Drumble, but in Cranford it answered very well; for not only did Mr. Johnson kindly put at rest all Miss Matty's scruples and fear of injuring his business, but I have reason to know he repeatedly sent customers to her, saying that the tea he kept were of a common kind, but that Miss Jenkyns had all the choice sorts.

But to return to Miss Matty. It was really very pleasant to see how her unselfishness and simple sense of justice called out the same good qualities in others. She never seemed to think any one would impose upon her, because she should be so grieved to do it to them. I have heard her put a stop to the assertions of the man who brought her coals by quietly saying, "I am sure you would be sorry to bring me wrong weight;" and if the coals were short measure that time, I don't believe they ever were again. People would have felt as much ashamed of presuming on her good faith as they would have done on that of a child. But my father says "such simplicity might be very well in Cranford, but would never do in the world."

I just staid long enough to establish Miss Matty in her new mode of life, and to pack up the library, which the rector had purchased. He had written a very kind letter to Miss Matty, saying "how glad he should be to take a library, so well selected as he knew that the late Mr. Jenkyns's must have been, at any valuation put upon them." And when she agreed to this, with a touch of sorrowful gladness that they would go back to the rectory and be arranged on the accustomed walls once more, he sent word that he feared that he had not room for them all, and perhaps Miss Matty would kindly allow him to leave some volumes on her shelves. But Miss Matty said that she had her Bible and Johnson's Dictionary, and should not have much time for reading, she was afraid; still, I retained a few books out of consideration for the rector's kindness.

The money which he had paid, and that produced by the sale, was partly expended in the stock of tea, and part of it was invested against a rainy day—i.e., old age or illness. It was but a small sum, it is true; and it occasioned a few evasions of truth and white lies (all of which I think very wrong indeed—in theory—and would rather not put them in practice), for we knew Miss Matty would be perplexed as to her duty if she were aware of any little reserve-fund being made for her while the debts of the bank remained unpaid. Moreover, she had never been told of the way in which her friends were contributing to pay the rent. I should have liked to tell her this, but the mystery of the affair gave a piquancy to their deed of kindness which the ladies were unwilling to give up; and at first Martha had to shirk many a perplexed question as to her ways and means of living in such a house; but by and by Miss Matty's prudent uneasiness sank down into acquiescence with the existing arrangement.

I left Miss Matty with a good heart. Her sales of tea during the first two days had surpassed my most sanguine expectations. The whole country round seemed to be all out of tea at once. The only alteration I could have desired in Miss Matty's way of doing business was, that she should not have so plaintively entreated some of her customers not to buy green tea—running it down as slow poison, sure to destroy the nerves, and produce all manner of evil. Their pertinacity in taking it, in spite of all her warnings, distressed her so much that I really thought she would relinquish the sale of it, and so lose half her custom; and I was driven to my wits' end for instances of longevity entirely attributable to a persevering use of green tea. But the final argument, which settled the question, was a happy reference of mine to the train-oil and tallow candles which the Esquimaux not only enjoy but digest. After that she acknowledged that "one man's meat might be another man's poison," and contented herself thenceforward with an occasional remonstrance when she thought the purchaser was too young and innocent to be acquainted with the evil effects green tea produced on some constitutions, and an habitual sigh when people old enough to choose more wisely would prefer it.

I went over from Drumble once a quarter at least to settle the accounts, and see after the necessary business letters. And, speaking of letters, I began to be very much ashamed of remembering my letter to the Aga Jenkyns, and very glad I had never named my writing to any one. I only hoped the letter was lost. No answer came. No sign was made.

About a year after Miss Matty set up shop, I received one of Martha's hieroglyphics, begging me to come to Cranford very soon. I was afraid

that Miss Matty was ill, and went off that very afternoon, and took Martha by surprise when she saw me on opening the door. We went into the kitchen, as usual, to have our confidential conference, and then Martha told me she was expecting her confinement very soon—in a week or two; and she did not think Miss Matty was aware of it, and she wanted me to break the news to her, "for indeed, miss," continued Martha, crying hysterically, "I'm afraid she won't approve of it, and I'm sure I don't know who is to take care of her as she should be taken care of when I am laid up."

I comforted Martha by telling her I would remain till she was about again, and only wished she had told me her reasons for this sudden summons, as then I would have brought the requisite stock of clothes. But Martha was so tearful and tender-spirited, and unlike her usual self, that I said as little as possible about myself, and endeavored rather to comfort Martha under all the probable and possible misfortunes which came crowding upon her imagination.

I then stole out of the house-door, and made my appearance as if I were a customer in the shop, just to take Miss Matty by surprise, and gain an idea of how she looked in her new situation. It was warm May weather, so only the little half-door was closed; and Miss Matty sat behind her counter, knitting an elaborate pair of garters; elaborate they seemed to me, but the difficult stitch was no weight upon her mind, for she was singing in a low voice to herself as her needles went rapidly in and out. I went in. At first she did not catch who it was, and stood up as if to serve me; but in another minute watchful pussy had clutched her knitting, which was dropped in eager joy at seeing me. I found, after we had a little conversation, that it was as Martha said, and that Miss Matty had no idea of the approaching household event. So I thought I would let things take their course, secure that when I went to her with the baby in my arms, I should obtain that forgiveness for Martha which she was needlessly frightening herself into believing that Miss Matty would withhold, under some notion that the new claimant would require attentions from its mother that it would be faithless treason to Miss Matty to render.

But I was right. I think that must be an hereditary quality, for my father says he is scarcely ever wrong. One morning, within a week after I arrived, I went to call Miss Matty, with a little bundle of flannel in my arms. She was very much awestruck when I showed her what it was, and asked for her spectacles off the dressing-table, and looked at it curiously, with a sort of tender wonder at its small perfection of parts. She could not banish the thought of the surprise all day, but went about on tiptoe, and was very silent. But she stole up to see Martha, and they both cried with joy, and she got into a complimentary speech to Jem, and did not know how to get out of it again, and was only extricated from her dilemma by the sound of the shop-bell, which was an equal relief to the shy, proud, honest Jem, who shook my hand so vigorously when I congratulated him, that I think I feel the pain of it yet.

I had a busy life while Martha was laid up. I attended on Miss Matty, and prepared her meals; I cast up her accounts, and examined into the state of her canisters and tumblers. I helped her, too, occasionally, in the shop; and it gave me no small amusement, and sometimes a little uneasiness, to watch her ways there. If a little child came in to ask for an ounce of almond-comfits (and four of the large kind which Miss Matty sold weigh that much) she always added one more by "way of make-weight," as she called it, although the scale was handsomely turned before; and when I remonstrated against this, her reply was "The little things like it so much!" There was no use in telling her that the fifth comfit weighed a quarter of an ounce, and made every sale into a loss to her pocket. So I remembered the green tea, and winged my shaft with a feather out of her own plumage. I told her how unwholesome almond-comfits were, and how ill excess in them might make the little children. This argument produced some effect; for, henceforth, instead of the fifth comfit, she always told them to hold out their tiny palms, into which she shook either peppermint or ginger lozenges, as a preventive to the dangers that might arise from the previous sale. Altogether the lozenge trade, conducted on these principles, did not promise to be remunerative; but I was happy to find that she had made more than twenty pounds during the last year by her sales of tea; and, moreover, that now she was accustomed to it, she did not dislike the employment, which brought her into kindly intercourse with many of the people round about. If she gave them good weight, they, in their turn, brought many a little country present to the "old rector's daughter;" a cream cheese, a few new-laid eggs, a little fresh ripe fruit, a bunch of flowers. The counter was quite loaded with these offerings sometimes, as she told me.

(To be concluded next month.)

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## Bits of Kitchen Wisdom.

Never let tea boil.

Fresh lard will remove tar.

Beat carpets on wrong side first.

Rub lamp chimneys with dry salt.

Keep tea in a well-covered canister.

Pour boiling water through fruit stains.

Brighten tinware with a damp cloth and soda.

Ammonia will restore colors faded by acids.

Use chloride of lime for sinks, drains and rat holes.

Use whiting or damp salt to remove egg stains from silver.

Try cayenne pepper and borax to free the storeroom from ants.

Wash out machine oil stains at once with soft cold water and soap.

Use lemon juice and salt to remove iron rust, ink and mildew on white goods.

After blood stains have been well saturated with kerosene, wash with cold water.

Use cornmeal, oatmeal or bran as a detergent instead of soap in making one's toilet.

Cleanse the inside of coffee-pot with boiling water and baking soda; use sapollo on the outside.

Make tea in an earthen pot. Remember the adage, "Unless the teakettle boiling be, filling the teapot spoils the tea."

Deny yourself a coveted etching, dress or leather and put the price into the many modern appliances for lightening kitchen work.

Heat the knife before cutting warm bread or cake. The Christy knife is a kitchen treasure as well as the Dover egg-beater.

To keep lemon or orange peel, mince very small, butter, and fill up with gin. In this way they will keep for years, for flavoring pie, pudding, etc.

Clean copper boilers with lemon and salt; then polish with flannel and whiting, or Putz Pommade, the red paste which is the best known agent for gold, silver or brass. Moisten scorch marks with water and lay in the sun.

Treacle is an excellent ointment for burns and scalds. It is applied pure on the injured surface, and at the natural temperature, folds of well-aired linen being laid over it, and the dressing allowed to remain for three or four hours at first, when the treacle will be found in a more fluid state, hot to the touch, and the rag saturated with it. The treacle is then applied again in the same way, but after the second or third day will not require renewing oftener than once or twice daily, and the treacle will now begin to preserve its usual consistency while in contact with the abraded surface.

## Children and their Stockings.

Having taught the children to leave the stockings wrong side out at night the next step is to instruct them how to put them on properly in the morning—viz., to put the left hand down into the toe, the right holding the heel, then draw the foot inside the leg. Now, the foot can be slipped into the stocking and the leg carefully worked up over the foot, ankle and leg, care being taken to have the seam straight, for on a child in short skirts or one in knee pants a crooked seam looks bad.—Good Housekeeping.

Because we work hard for our money is no sign that we should spend it recklessly. It is most embarrassing to be taken ill and have nothing laid aside for the rainy day. It should be a humiliation to be cared for by charity when one should have laid aside a sum for emergencies.

## Household Recipes.

Tarts—One cup lard, five tablespoonfuls of water, white of one egg.

Sugar Cookies—Two eggs, one cup of cream, two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda. Mix soft.

Graham Bread—Two and one-half cups of milk and water, one-half cup of sugar or molasses, one tablespoonful shortening, one cup yeast, one teaspoonful soda, a little salt. Stir thick.

Doughnuts—Two eggs, one quart bowl buttermilk, one cup sugar, one heaping teaspoonful soda, two-thirds cup shortening, one-fourth teaspoonful allspice, one-half teaspoonful ginger.

Doughnuts—Two eggs, two tablespoonfuls cream in a cup, fill up with buttermilk. One teaspoon soda, two cups of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted in flour. Flavor to taste.

Ginger Cookies—Two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar, one cup of shortening, one cup of boiling water, nine cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger. This is nice for a beginner.

Variety Cake—Two eggs, one and two-thirds cups of sugar, one-half cup of buttermilk, scant cup of sweet milk, two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. To one-third add one-half cup of chopped raisins, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful cloves, nutmeg, and a little more flavor. For filling: One cup of water, one-half cup of sugar, one cup of hickory-nut meats, one dessert spoon of flour. Boil one hour or boil sugar until it will hair, then add meats if chopped fine.

## A Boy's Experience with Limburger Cheese.

"Ma sent me to town to pay a bill at the grocer's last Saturday. The 'boss' behind the counter made me a present of something wrapped in a piece of silver paper, which he told me was a piece of Limberger cheese. When I got outside the shop I opened the paper, and when I smelt what was inside I felt tired. I took it home and put it in the coal shed. In the morning I went to it again. It was still there. Nobody had taken it. I wondered what I could do with it. Father and mother were getting ready to go to church. I put a piece in the back pocket of father's pants, and another piece in the lining of ma's muff. I walked behind when we started for church. It was beginning to get warm. When we got in church, and after singing the first hymn, mother told father not to sing again, but to keep his mouth shut, and breathe through his nose. After prayer, perspiration stood on father's face, and the people in the next pew to ours got up and went out. After the next hymn father whispered to mother that he thought she had better go out. After the second lesson, some of the churchwardens came round to see if there were any stray rats in the church. Some more people near our pew got up and went out, putting their handkerchiefs to their noses as they went. The parson said they had better close the service, and hold a meeting outside to discuss the sanitary condition of the church. Father told mother they had better go home one at a time. When they got home, they both went into the front room, but did not speak for some time. Mother spoke first, and told father to put the cat out of the room, as she thought it was going to be sick. It was sick before father could get it out. Mother then turned round and noticed that the canary was dead. Mother told father not to sit so near the fire, as it made matters

worse. Just then the hired man came in, and asked if he would throw open the windows, as the room smelt very close. Father went upstairs and changed his clothes and had a hot bath. Mother took father's clothes and offered them to a tramp, who said, 'Thanks, kind lady, they are a bit too high for me.' Mother threw them into the creek. Father was summoned afterwards for poisoning the fish. Next morning father had a note sent him. Father came to wish me 'Good night' at 1 o'clock, with the note in one hand and a razor strap in the other. I got under the bed. The people next door thought we were beating carpets in our house. I cannot sit down comfortably yet. I have given my little sister what I had left of that Limberger cheese. I thought it a pity to waste it."

## Polishing Horns.

To polish bullocks' horns first scrape them with glass; then grind some pumice stone to powder, and with a piece of cloth wetted and dipped in the powder rub the horns till a smooth face is obtained. Next polish them with rotten stone and linseed oil, and finish with dry flour and a clean piece of linen rag. The more you rub with the stone and oil the better the polish will be. Marine shells are cleaned by rubbing them with a rag dipped in hydrochloric acid till the outer dull skin is removed; they are then washed with warm water, dried in hot sawdust, and polished with chamois leather. Those shells which have no natural polished surface may either be varnished or rubbed with a little Tripoli powder and turpentine on wash leather, then with fine Tripoli alone, and lastly with a little olive oil, bringing up the surface with chamois as before.

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate,  
Can circumvent, or hinder, or control  
The firm resolve of a determined soul,  
Gifts count for nothing; will alone is great;  
All things give way before it soon or late.  
Let the fool prate of luck. The fortunate  
Is he whose earliest purpose never swerves,  
Whose slightest action or inaction serves  
The one great aim.  
Why, even death stands still  
And waits an hour, sometimes, for such a will.

The smell of finely scraped horse radish or the skins of boiled potatoes is said to be an effectual cure for any kind of headache.

Every man has plenty of chances, but very few know a chance when they see it. In fact, with brains no chance is needed; it can be made.

"To hear always, to think always, to learn always, it is thus that we live truly. He who aspires to nothing, who learns nothing, is not worthy of living."

Laughter is one of the greatest helps to the digestion with which I am acquainted, and the custom prevalent among our forefathers of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons was founded upon true medical principles.—Huifland.

Concentration Conquers. — "This one thing I do," exclaimed Paul; and he did it. He thought of nothing else, planned for nothing else, lived and died for nothing else. "This one thing I do," should be the motto of every youth; and then he should do it. This alone will take the drudgery out of life, and into its place put contentment, peace and joy. Stick to your business; hold it with a firm grip; put it through; compel success.

## FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

### The Whistling Boy.

Is there a sound in the world so sweet, on a dark and dreary morn,  
When the gloom without meets gloom within,  
till we wish we'd not been born,  
As the sound of a little barefoot boy gayly whistling in the rain,  
While he drives the cows to pastures green,  
down the path in the muddy lane?

The joy of a boy is a funny thing, not dampened by autumn rain;  
His clothes and his hands and his sturdy feet are not spoiled by grime or stain;  
The world to him is a wonderful place that he means some day to explore;  
If there's time to play and plenty to eat who cares if the heavens pour?

Oh, that cheery trill of a heart as fresh as the drops that clear the air,  
Brings a smile to our lips, and clears the soul of the gloom that brooded there;  
And we bless the boy as he spats along through rivers of rain and mud,  
For the hope and cheer in that whistled note would rainbow the sky in a flood.

### Advice to Boys.

*Written for The Farmer by a Youth of Sixteen.*

Boys spend their winter evenings in various ways, such as playing, reading and indoor games; but I think it is a good scheme for boys to learn to knit, sew and darn, when they get time, so when they grow up, and go working out anywhere away from home, they will know how to patch their clothes and darn their mits and socks properly. We all know how uncomfortable it is to have the fingers sticking out of a mit, the toe sticking out of a sock or a hole in the heel, which, if you are away from home and have a darning-needle and some yarn, you can mend it in a few minutes. It takes a little practice before you can darn so as not to leave a hump or a ridge around the edge of the hole, which a boy is apt to have at his first attempt at darning. It feels very comfortable to have mits and socks without holes, especially if you are working in the snow; and if you know how to darn you can easily keep them so, and thus save the expense of getting a new pair two or three times during the winter. It is the same way with patching. If you have a hole in your coat, or in the knees or seat of your breeches, and you know how to sew, you can easily sit down at night and put on a patch that will keep the wind and cold out. At the same time, if you put it on nicely and neatly, it will make the garment look much better. Again, boys can learn to knit their own socks and mits. Perhaps, if their mother is busy with other household work she may not have time to do all the knitting needed, so you can have the satisfaction of knitting a pair of mits for yourself. You can knit a pair of mits in a few evenings, and then if you face them with the backs of an old pair of buckskins you will have a warm pair of mits for choring purposes. My brother and I used to race to see which could knit a foot on a sock the quickest, and it was good practice. My mother taught me to knit, sew and darn when I was eleven years old, and I have found it very useful to me.

Canny Scot—"Yours is a poor country." Paddy—"Well, sor, we can afford to wear breeches, anyhow!"

People generally go in the direction they look. If they look upward they are looking higher. If they continually see the lower and baser things of life, they are travelling in that direction.

### In Trousers Dressed.

Lost, strayed, or stolen, oh, where did he go—  
That baby of mine that all of you know?  
A moment ago, with kilted skirts on,  
Before me he stood, but now he is gone.  
Never a window or door, it is true,  
Raised or swung open for him to pass through,  
And yet he has gone; while here in his place  
Another boy stand with just such a face,  
And eyes the same shade, the same head of tow,  
And little rough hands like his, that we know:  
In trousers is he and looks quite the man;  
What magic is this? Explain if you can.

He seems so excited—"Five pottets I've dot,  
A top, and a watch, and oh, dear, what not?  
Oh, get me some marbles, some pencils, and strings,  
A knife and a purse; it takes lots of tings  
For me to fill up my pottets, you know;  
Don't you fink, mamma, you just see me grow?"

Ah, this is my boy; my baby has gone;  
Skirts lie in a heap, and trousers are on.

—W. W. C.

### A Variety of Little Misses.

1. What Miss causes in turn amusement and quarrels?
2. What Miss is distrustful of human nature?
3. What Miss undervalues her opportunities?
4. What Miss is not always honest?
5. What Miss is provoking and a blunderer?
6. What Miss can destroy the peace of home, school and nation?
7. What Miss is responsible for gross errors?
8. What Miss wastes time and money?
9. What Miss causes her morrow sorrow?
10. What Miss proves an uncertain correspondent?
11. What Miss should the traveller shun?
12. What Miss is unhappy?
13. What Miss is distinguished as uncivil and ill-bred?
14. What Miss gives unreliable information?
15. What Miss meets with ill-luck and delay?
16. What three Misses are untruthful?

Answers.—Names of little Misses:

1. Mis-chief; 2. Mis-anthrope; 3. Mis-appreciate; 4. Mis-appropriate; 5. Mistake; 6. Mis-rule; 7. Mis-doing; 8. Mis-spent; 9. Mis-conduct; 10. Mis-direct; 11. Mis-guide; 12. Mis-fortune; 13. Mis-

behave; 14. Mis-call; 15. Mis-adventure; 16. Mis-represent, Mis-interpret and Mis-state.

### Can Animals Count?

A pointer with seven puppies was the subject of an experiment lately, to prove whether any animal has any idea of numbers.

It was conclusively proved that she, at any rate, could, for when one of her puppies was removed and hidden she found it out in a moment, and began hunting for the missing one.

It is, however, said that this is the result of education, and that a wild animal cannot count its young when there are more than three. It is fairly certain, too, that birds cannot count the number of their eggs as long as two are left and the others are taken without disturbing the nest.

There is a story of a York county farmer's horse—not a trained one—that was supposed to be able to count, for, when his master put him at a fence or gate of more than five bars, he invariably refused, though five bars or less he never objected to jumping.

### The Boys We Need.

Here's to the boy who's not afraid  
To do his share of work;  
Who never is by toil dismayed,  
And never tries to shirk.

The boy whose heart is brave to meet  
All lions in his way;  
Who's not discouraged by defeat,  
But tries another day.

The boy who always means to do  
The very best he can;  
Who always keeps the right in view,  
And aims to be a man.

Such boys as these will grow to be  
The men whose hands will guide  
The future land; and we  
Shall speak their names with pride.

All honor to the boy who is  
A man at heart, I say;  
Whose legend on his shield is this:  
"Right always wins the day."

More men are needed who love the soil and are not ashamed of their calling. A man who has a poor opinion of farming will never be a shining light in the agricultural world.

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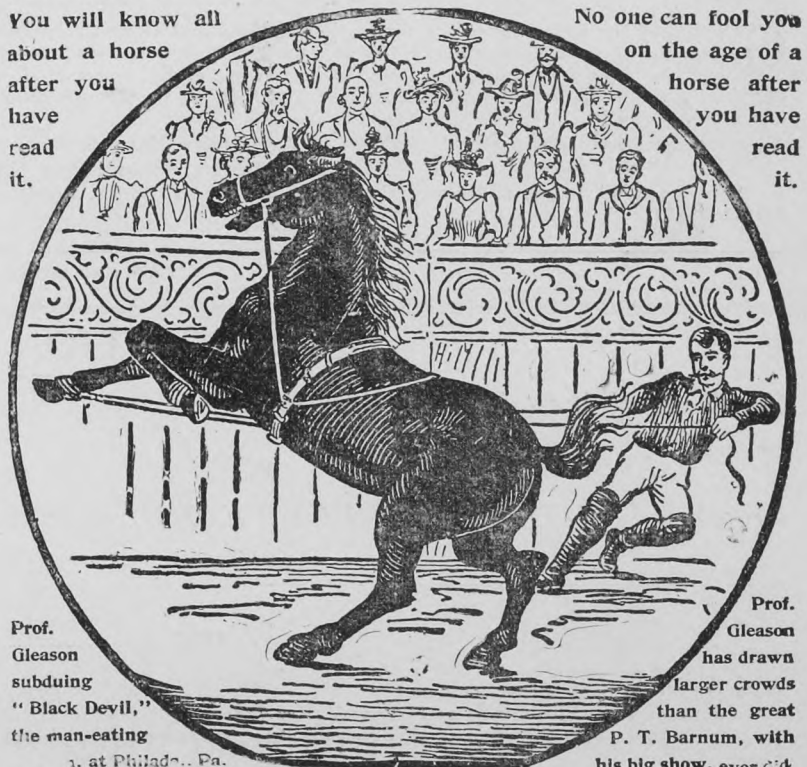
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Reliable Poultry Journal	50	1 00
Farmers' Review	50	1 00
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Woman's Home Companion	1 00	1 00
Golden Days (for boys and girls)	3 00	3 00
The Sun, Toronto	50	1 00
The Horse Review	2 00	2 25
The Horseman	3 00	3 20
Young People's Weekly	60	1 00
American Swineherd	50	1 00
The Poultry Keeper	50	1 00
The Puritan	1 00	1 60
American Amateur Photographer	2 00	2 25
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